The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, March 26, 1872.

The suit which was brought in a French admiralty court in 1868, by the United States, against Arman, of Bordeaux, fitter-out of the rebel ram Stonewall, has just been decided. It has gone against us, and will be taken up by Minister Washburne to the Court of Cassation.

Governor Palmer has been expected, all along, to call an extra session of the Legislature in case the present session fails to pass a general revenue law under which the taxes of the State can be collected. In this purpose he has fortified himself by a letter from the Auditor, expressing the opinion that the taxes cannot be collected under any existing law; hence the Legislature may know what to expect, and act accordingly.

The news from Mexico is cheering. We read that General Rocha, representing the *de facto* Government, whichever it may be, has killed and wounded 700 revolutionists, and captured 7,000 others in a lump; also driven the rebels out of several cities, and relieved San Luis. Now if General Rocha knew who was likely to be President by the time he gets back to Mexico, we might felicitate the country heartily on the result of his prowess. Perhaps, in the confusion of claimants, Rocha will conclude to take the Presidency himself.

The reporter of the American press at London has discovered that the sentence of young O'Connor will, if he refuses to plead insanity, be transportation for life, with a flogging for an outfit. The insane dodge would, undoubtedly, land the young enthusiast in a mad-house of a sort where the facilities of escape, except through the gates of eternity, are extremely poor. This being the case, O'Connor is doubtless sagacious in admitting his own sanity, since such a plea leaves him a loop-hole of escape; that is, he will doubtless be liberated, and perhaps pensioned, whenever Sir Charles Dilke shall succeed in mustering out the monarchy. But Mr. O'Connor will doubtless be an aged person by that time.

The annual budget of the English Government was laid before the House of Commons yesterday. It shows the national debt of Great Britain at £792,740,000, which is fully one-half greater than that of America, though the rate of interest is less, and the resources to pay it greater. Among the items of interest in the Chancellor's report is that concerning the cost of the Government telegraph, which has, it seems, been repaid, with £30,000 to spare, by the receipts from the establishment. This is better than was expected. It forms, however, no good criterion of what could be accomplished in America, where wages are higher, territory more extensive, and the proper functions of the National Government much more circumscribed than in England.

The five independent republics comprising the country known as Central America have done a (for that latitude) remarkably wise thing in joining together in a *Bund* or union for mutual protection and development. The terms are apparently as close as need be, the compact guaranteeing the preservation of the autonomy of all and each, the abolition of slavery and of the death penalty for political offences, etc., etc. People of any of the five republics may now become citizens of any of the others without trouble, and each is protected by the whole Union against internal violence. In short, the pact now adopted is a new departure, which promises much good to Central America—a country which has probably enjoyed for the last twenty years a reputation second to no other in the world for the luxuriance of its revolution crop.

We publish in our local columns, to-day, a statement of the receipts and expenditures in behalf of Masonic relief to the sufferers by the great fire. The contribution, aggregating over $83,000, is a noble monument to the open-handed charity of the Masonic fraternity. There is no doubt that the offerings now acknowledged have afforded much needed relief in quarters which might not otherwise have been reached. It is also evident from the returns that the funds have been well husbanded.

Simultaneously with this report comes that of the medical profession of Chicago, which received from members of the profession in other cities something over $10,000,—a very generous sum, which served to heal, or at least relieve, the pecuniary wounds of our 112 disciples of Esculapius. The largeness of the doctors' fund reflects much credit upon the generosity of the profession.

The Mayor has something of importance to communicate concerning sidewalks. He notifies occupants of space under sidewalks that, according to good legal opinion, they are trespassing on the City's property, and those intending to squat in that way are informed that they cannot do so, nor yet break up the surface of the prescribed sidewalk in any manner without first obtaining a permit from the Board of Public Works; and, furthermore, that they cannot obtain such a permit without agreeing to conform to the requirements of the Board, relative to the style, grade, and quality of their sidewalk, as well as its width. An ordinance to this effect was last evening submitted by the Mayor to the Council. It would be fortunate if some provision could be incorporated in the ordinance, or some backbone into the Board, whereby the sidewalks on Madison street, from the river to Halsted street, could be made susceptible of safe pedestrianism. That section is the most thronged thoroughfare in the city and the worst sidewalked in the world.

Judge David Davis is out with a statement in correction of something which the correspondents, in default of anything authentic, have been attributing to him. The Judge announces that "if the people who seek to bring about a reform in the civil service, who favor amnesty for political offences, a cordial restoration of the Union in all its integrity, the supremacy of the civil over the military power, the honest enforcement of the laws, hostility to centralization, and integrity in the administration of public affairs, desire him to represent them as a candidate for the Presidency, he will accept their nomination." He still avoids committing himself to any of the tenets of the Labor Reform party, which gave him its allegiance at Columbus. His platform is, it will be seen, identically the platform of those who have called the Cincinnati Convention, and his declaration may be taken as a positive assurance that he would gladly be the candidate of that Convention. His laconic letter to the Labor Reformers did not contain such an assurance.

The produce markets were generally lower, and less active. Mess pork was 10c per brl lower, closing at $11.60 cash, $11.65 seller April, and $11.85 seller May. Lard was 5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.20 cash; $8.30a8.32 1-2 seller April; and $8.40 seller May. Highwines were nominal at 84a84 1-2c per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was 1 1-2c lower, closing at $1.19 3-4c cash, $1.20a1.20 1-8 seller April, and $1.25 5-8a1.25 3-4 seller May. Corn was 1-2c lower, closing at 37 1-2a37 5-8c cash, 37 5-8a37 3-4c seller April, and 41 5-8a41 3-4c seller May. Oats were 1-4a1-2c lower, closing at 30 5-8a30 3-4c cash, 30 3-4a30 7-8c seller April, and 34 3-8a34 1-2c seller May. Rye was firmer, at 70c for No. 2 cash, and 68 for do seller April. Barley was quiet at 60a60 1-2c for regular No. 2, and 63c for fresh receipts. The live hog market was active and firm at $4.35a4.40 for medium. Cattle were in brisk demand at a shade higher prices. Medium to good grades were salable at $5.00a6.00. There was no change in the sheep market, prices ruling steady at $5.00a8.25. There are now in our harbor sixty vessels loaded with grain, ready to move out when navigation opens. They contain 89,551 bu wheat; 1,080,000 bu corn; and 167,927 bu oats. Total, 1,[illegible] bu of grain. The empty vessels now here have a capacity for about 800,000 bu additional.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Tariff Bill Likely to be Abandoned.

Mr. Sherman Recommends Concurrence in the House Tea and Coffee Bill.

A Bill on the Subject of Railroad Freights Introduced in the House.

Comparative Statement Showing Receipts of Internal Tax on Leading Articles.

Facts Brought Out by the San Domingo Investigation.

Select Committee's Report on Affairs in Treasurer Spinner's Office.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It is now pretty certain that the Senate will pass the House Tea and Coffee bill, which is docketed on the Senate calendar. Mr. Sherman indicated his desire for this policy to-day, and Mr. Scott gave notice that he would call up this bill to-morrow. Such action is regarded as likely to put an end to any further general tariff reduction during the present session. Mr. Sherman has lost all interest in the bill reported from his Committee, and consented to allow it to go over as unfinished business.

MINISTER SICKLES.

It is now stated that Minister Sickles will return to Spain, and, at the special request of the President, will remain there until his successor is determined upon.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Curtin's resignation, it is stated, will be brought with him. It is claimed in reliable quarters that Curtin will unite with the anti-Administration Republicans in Pennsylvania.

RAILROAD MONOPLIES.

The House Committee on Commerce, at its meeting to-day, ordered the appointment of a Sub-Committee to investigate and report upon the railroad monoplies and combinations, as contemplated by the resolutions of instruction introduced early in the session by Mr. Shellabarger.

BRIDGE BILLS.

Among the batch of bills reported by Mr. Chandler to-day on behalf of the Senate Commerce Committee and subsequently, were two providing for the construction of bridges across the Ohio River at Evansville and Mount Vernon. They provide that bridges to be constructed shall be forty feet above high water, or one hundred feet above low water, and have a span of four hundred feet.

EGGLESTON'S ASIATIC COMMERCIAL MONEY COINING SCHEME

was also posted, and, in the absence of nearly the entire Senate, would have passed, but for Morrell's objection, which threw it over. This is substantially the same bill that was so unmercifully treated in the House last week.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL

will not be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means until Thursday next, delegations representing the lumber interests having arrived from Wisconsin and Michigan, and demand to be heard against the bill. The Committee have agreed to this request, and have set apart Wednesday for a hearing, when two hours will be divided between these delegations and Senator Logan and other friends of the bill.

A SLANDERER EXPOSED.

Chas. Murphy, of Jonesville, Mich., son of W. W. Murphy, formerly Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has now been discovered to be the author of the slanderous letters in a Michigan paper on Mr. Trumbull and other independent Republicans. Murphy is an appointee of Senator Chandler's, and is employed in one of the divisions of the Treasury Department.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. McCrary to-day introduced in the House a bill to forbid discrimination by railroad and transportation companies against the business of any particular locality, the penalty being a fine of $500 for the first, and $1,000 for the second offense, one-half the amount to go to the injured parties. Railroads and other common carriers are required to publish in at least one newspaper in each State, before January, 1873, their scale of transportation charges, under a penalty of $1,000.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received, for redemption, about $140,000,000 of five-twenty called bonds, the interest on the last $20,000,000 of which ceased March 20. There are still outstanding some nine or ten millions of the called bonds, on which the interest ceased last December.

INDIAN LANDS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs will, to-morrow, fix the time for hearing the arguments of the railroad companies which desire to cross the Indian Territory.

UTAH ADMISSION BILL.

The bill for the admission of the State of Deseret was not presented in the House to-day. The official return of the recent Territorial election upon the adoption of the Constitution not having been received. The Salt Lake delegations in this city, both Mormon and Gentile, are steadily enlarging, and the interest of both sides in the decision of the Supreme Court upon the validity of the McKean proceedings, which is expected next Monday without fail, is intense. The trial of Brigham Young has been postponed until the return of Judge McKean, Brigham in the meantime remaining a closely-guarded prisoner in his own house, from which he has not emerged for more than three months.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Representative Platt, of Virginia, did not introduce his new motion to-day in the House, that the tax on tobacco be made uniform at sixteen cents per pound. He made a canvass of the members and discovered that he could not even get a majority vote, let alone two-thirds, which is necessary to suspend the rules for the purpose.

THE FREE LUMBER BILL.

was also postponed for the present, as there was not an opportunity to get it on to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A despatch received here to-night from Harrisburg, indicates that the Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the contested election case in the State Senate to-day agreed to report in favor of McClure, and will submit the report to-morrow. The Senate now stands 16 Republicans and 16 Democrats, with McClure Independent Republican. Cameron says in regard to this decision that it will seriously affect the Administration prospects in that State.

[To the Associated Press.]

WRIT OF MANDAMUS DENIED.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Supreme Court has denied the writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Kentucky war claims.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

An official statement shows the increase in the revenues on spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, banks and bankers' income, gas, and stamps, between September 1, 1871, and January, 1872, compared with the same period the previous year, of $4,687,892, against a decrease from exempt articles and occupations, of $6,730,617.

SAN DOMINGO INVESTIGATION.

The Secretary of the Navy informs the Senate that the expenses of vessels employed on the coast of San Domingo since the beginning of the negotiations for the annexation of Dominica, mount to $450,626, and are no greater than if they had been in service elsewhere in the West Indies, and that nine or ten vessels is the usual number employed in the waters adjacent to the West Indies.

SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day finished that part of the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation bill relating to light-houses. The amount recommended for light-houses will be about $850,000. The estimates of the Department were for about $2,000,000.

THE SENATE ARMS COMMITTEE

to-day examined J. W. Simonton, general agent of the New York Associated Press, respecting the origin of the despatch from Paris, Feb. 9th, about the alleged action of the Assembly's committee on war contracts, etc. Messrs. Littlejohn, Prestiss, Riley and Starbuck were examined as to the delivery of arms for France on board the steamers Ontario and Erie in November 1870.

Col. Squire, in explanation of former testimony, said the arms sold by the parties he represented were delivered in New York to a party representing the French Consul General. After the arms were delivered to the order of the Consul the responsibility ceased, and they called on the Consul for the commission. Witness was ordered by the Remingtons to buy arms for the French Government and add to the price a per cent for commissions. He purchased 10,000 navy carbines from a Baltimore firm and shipped them to France. This was among the last shipments to that country. Adjourned.

NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The House Special Committee to investigate the charges of irregularities in the Navy Department, met this evening. Mr. Voorhees declines serving on the Committee on account of business engagements. Bartlett, counsel for Dana, asked that Admiral Porter be summoned. It was so ordered. Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The National Executive Democratic Committee will hold a meeting in this city early in May, after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, to fix the time and place for the holding of the National Democratic Convention. It is supposed, by leading Democrats here, that the time will be the Fourth of July and the place St. Louis.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AFFAIRS.

An official communication from General Whittlesey, temporarily in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, says that the law abolishing the Bureau requires the continuance of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington and the payment of bounty, prize money, &c., to colored soldiers, sailors and mariners in every port of the country, and that the total amount appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year ending January 30, 1871, is $165,500. This is $100,000 less than the Commissioner asked for. Every effort has been made to bring the expenditure within the amount appropriated, by reducing the number of agents and clerks to the lowest possible point consistent with the efficient execution of the law but now the funds are nearly exhausted. Should all the bills and claims be paid at the end of this month only about $1,000 would remain.

SPINNER INVESTIGATED.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives a report of the Committee appointed to examine the office of the Treasurer of the United States. Their report shows that a very thorough examination of the Treasurer's office was made, and its condition is in most essential particulars satisfactory. The Secretary of the Treasury then proceeds to explain the several deficiencies in the Treasurer's accounts arising from the defalcations of two clerks, Johnson and Merden, aggregating $49,000, and a further deficiency of $11,800 not recovered from a package of $40,000 stolen from a division of the issue about two years ago, with other discrepancies to the amount of $40,000 arising from the loss of coupons, etc., from all of which he thinks the Treasurer should be relieved by act of Congress. He continues: "With the exceptions mentioned and several cost items hereinafter referred to, as rejected by the Comptroller, the cash and cash assets correspond in amount to the aggregate represented by the books of the office. It appears, however, that there is a deficiency of coin, as called for by the books, of $653,373. This is represented by an excess of currency of $629,467, and by the deficiencies before mentioned, with the exception of that arising from the honesty of Johnston. The explanation of this excess of currency and deficiency of coin may be found in Document No. 3, accompanying the report of the Committee, which shows that the difference is not the result of dishonesty, but of an erroneous classification of entries in the books of the office. The cash items referred to as rejected by the Comptroller are explained to consist of defaced, defective, and partially burned notes and securities paid by the Interest Teller, some by order of Secretary Boutwell, and some by order of his predecessors. Part of the funds of a box of miscellaneous contents enumerated among the assets of the offices also consist of similar defective securities and notes, and the Secretary recommends that Congress give relief to the Treasurer by allowing these discrepancies in the accounts to be classed. He also recommends that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell or distribute properly such articles among the forty-one special deposits now in charge of the Treasurer as may be available, subject to any valid claim that may hereafter be made, and to destroy such of them as may be worthless. The Secretary's letter concludes as follows: "Upon the whole, the result reached by the Committee is such as to justify the expression of opinion that the business of the Treasury has been well conducted, and that the losses in the aggregate are very insignificant as compared with the transactions of the office."

THE SUPREME COURT

will adjourn from Thursday next to the following Monday, and from the 6th of May until October 28.

THE PERUVIAN MISSION.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of ex-Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A Washington despatch says: Minister Schenck telegraphs that Earl Granville's note to Secretary Fish argues the Alabama question elaborately, but he gives no idea of what it contains. In the absence of this information, the Administration advances no theories as to the result of the negotiations. The impression is that both Granville and Fish look upon time as the great pacificator. The State Department will send to the American Agent and Counsel at Paris, in a day or two, a printed statement of the private claims against England on account of rebel privateers. The claims for direct and actual losses amount to about $19,000,000; over $6,000,000 more are charged for detention of vessels, loss of prospective freights and mercantile profits, with other consequential damages.

THE MEXICAN PROTECTORATE.

The idea of a Protectorate for Mexico meets with the favor of President Grant. He would urgently support it if initiated under Congressional auspices.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

NAVAL RELIEF BILL.

The bill was passed for the relief of certain officers of the navy.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported adversely on the petition to erect public buildings in Philadelphia.

Mr. SCOTT, however, had the petition referred back to the Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE HOSPITAL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the bill was passed for the sale of the Marine Hospital and grounds in San Francisco, Cal.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. RAMSEY—To construct and aid in rebuilding levees on the Mississippi River, and for other purposes; incorporating the Mississippi River Levee and Telegraph Co., with a capital of $10,000,000, to construct levees and a line of telegraph from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Fort Jackson, La., on both sides of the river, free from State taxation, and with a land grant of twenty-five sections per mile along the line of said levees.

TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to lay on the table for the purpose of considering bills reported from the Committee on Commerce, with the understanding that the Tariff bill should be taken up again at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN said that, as this day had been assigned for consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce, he would not oppose the motion; besides, he was somewhat at a loss to know what to do about the Tariff bill. There seemed to be some uncertainty throughout the country as to the effect of the vote on Friday to make tea and coffee free, and, if the Senate had deliberately made up its mind to repeal the duty on tea and coffee, the best course would be to pass the House bill for that purpose. If that were done, then perhaps it might be advisable to postpone further action on the tariff until the House Tariff bill should be received.

Mr. SCOTT said it was important that the tea and coffee question should be settled at once, and asked Mr. Chandler to consent to lay aside the bills of his Committee informally, so that the Senate might amend the House bill by fixing the time when it should go into operation, and then pass it.

Mr. CHANDLER said he preferred to go on with the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were considered and passed:

Bill relative to the entry and clearances of ferry-boats and of bonded cars passing from one State to another through foreign contiguous territory.

Bill to establish a collection district at Duluth, Minn., and to make St. Paul, Minn., a port of entry.

A bill for the enlargement of St. Mary's Falls Canal.

A bill to extend the Customs and Navigation laws over Alaska, and adjacent waters and islands acquired by the United States.

A bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at or near Evansville and Mount Vernon, Indiana.

A bill appropriating $70,000 to deepen the St. Clair Flats Canal to sixteen feet.

A bill amending the act to declare the New Orleans, Chattanooga & Mobile Railroad Company a post road.

A bill to amend the act to regulate the Consular and Diplomatic system of the United States.

A bill increasing the salaries of various Consulates, including London, Paris, and Havana.

A bill to amend the act for the protection of American citizens who may discover deposits of guano.

A bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports.

The bill to facilitate commerce with China, Japan and other countries of Asia was taken up, but, pending consideration, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Under a call of States for bills, a considerable number of bills were introduced and referred.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. ELLIOT moved to suspend the rules so as to make Mr. Hooper's Supplementary Civil Rights bill the special order. Negatived—yeas, 98; nays 78—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to confirm the action of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Washington designating a depot site for the Baltimore & Potomac Railway. Negatived—yeas, 119; nays, 63.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

Mr. HAWLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and minor children, to secure homesteads on public lands. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

FARRAGUT STATUE.

Mr. TYNER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution providing for a colossal statue of the late Admiral Farragut, to be erected in Farragut Square, in the City of Washington. It instructs the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds to inspect all models that may be presented to them within sixty days, and select therefrom one of the most appropriate to commemorate the deeds and character of Admiral Farragut, and it instructs the Secretary of the Navy to contract for such statue at a cost not exceeding $20,000.

After remarks in favor of the joint resolution by Messrs. TYNER, COX, STARKWEATHER, and GARFIELD, it was, on motion of Mr. Garfield, amended so as to extend the time for selecting the model to the 1st of January, 1873, and passed.

STEAMBOAT BILL.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY the Steamboat bill, for the protection of life and property on board steam vessels, was made the special order for Thursday next.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Alleged Voucher Thieves, Haggerty and Baulch, Admitted to Bail.

The Oil Transportation Question Satisfactorily Settled.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

An Advance in Erie of Eight Dollars per Share.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ALLEGED VOUCHER THIEVES.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The alleged voucher thieves, Haggerty and Baulch, were released on $5,000 bail each to-day, because the District Attorney announced that he could not proceed with the trial until ex-Comptroller Connolly can be found. Mrs. Haggerty continues to reside with her family in the upper story of the new Court House, although notice to move has been given her repeatedly since last December. Her determination to stick is so evident that the action of the Board of Supervisors and City Council must be invoked to eject her. She continues to perform the same duties about the Court House as her husband did when he was Janitor, viz., nothing.

THE INTERNATIONALS

at their last meeting, repudiated the recent proceedings in Tompkin's Square as having been the result of unauthorized steps taken by a subordinate branch. A French foreman of twenty-five workmen in lithography, in New York, was discharged last week for attending the International banquet on the night of the 18th, and the twenty-five workmen immediately quit work. An invitation was read from colored citizens inviting the Internationals to join in their coming procession. It was accepted with uproarious applause.

THE OIL FREIGHT QUESTION.

Among those who participated in the conference of railroad officials to-day on the oil question were representatives of the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and Atlantic & Great Western. Many prominent oil men were present. The meeting was secret and protracted. Its result is the practical overturning of the notorious Southern Improvement Company, with an incidental advantage gained by New York refiners. The transportation companies concede that all shippers shall have the same rates and privileges. The point most discussed was the difference between rates charged for the transportation of crude and refined, which is 15 cents per barrel. Oil Creek men contended that this should be reduced to 10 cents. The question was settled in favor of 15 cents. Now the rates cannot be changed without 90 days' notice.

STOCKS.

The week opened on buoyant and upward speculation at the Stock Exchange, the Continental markets being also active and strong. Erie was supreme from the start. A very sharp rise was reported in London, from 45½ to 50, and as it afforded profit to export stock, the demand became very active in the domestic market. The earliest sale was effected at 52, from which it steadily advanced to 58¼. Here it stopped a moment, declining to 57½, then rose to 59½, gave way again to 57½, but finally closed at 60. Foreign bankers have been buying freely, and drawing their bills against the shipment of stock, demoralizing sterling. A strong bullish movement was visible in the entire market. The easier feeling in money, and expectation that most of the stringency is over, operated to produce to-day's buoyancy. The general market closed strong at about the best prices reached.

THE GOLD MARKET

was without feature, the sales during the morning being nominally at 109⅞@109⅛; in the afternoon, 109⅞. There was no speculative feeling apparent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The continued large business in Erie for Continental account again weakens foreign exchange, and leading drawers reduced their rates. At the close prime 60-days bills were 109⅛@109⅜, and sight 109⅞@110, with actual business ⅛ below.

MONEY.

The cheerful feeling in the money market continues and the common rate was 7, though exceptional transactions were reported at 6@7, gold. The cause of the more comfortable feeling is traceable to the letting out of greenbacks by the bear clique to facilitate the downward movement.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull, but firm. Prices were a trifle better than on Saturday.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds, 101¼; Union firsts, 92; land grants, 85; incomes, 85.

BREADSTUFFS.

There was a good demand for flour from the West Indies and South America for the better grade of shipping extras, but bakers and family brands were dull and prices a little weak. Wheat dull and heavy. Pork rather favored buyers, without leading to much activity.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Judiciary Committee to-day examined Francis M. Bangs in relation to the suit of A. S. Bright *vs.* the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railway, in which Judge Barnard granted an injunction in 1868. Judge Barnard, on application of Bangs, had modified the injunction. The case was subsequently removed to the United States Courts. Did not think Barnard did anything wrong in the matter. Russell Sage, Vice President of the road, claimed that the road was solvent when these proceedings took place. The case is still pending.

Among the witnesses examined was Mr. Walter L. Church, Director of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Company, between whom and Mr. Hickney, representing the Car Association, a serious altercation took place. Mr. Church objected to answer a question of Stickney, on the ground that it was not courteous. Stickney said he was always courteous to people whom he believed to be speaking the truth. This observation Mr. Church resented by calling Stickney a damned scoundrel, at the same time attempting to strike the object of his denunciation. Peace was restored, through the intervention of Andrews and Curtis.

RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

A conference was held to-day between Colonel Scott, representing the Pennsylvania Central, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, representing the New York Central, and Colonel Philips, representing the Allegheny roads, and deputations of oil refiners and producers and New York and Boston petroleum associations, in reference to the freight question. The negotiation is secret, but it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement was perfected.

It was agreed that all arrangements for shipment of oil from and after this date shall be on a basis of perfect equality to all shippers, producers and refiners, and that no rebates, drawbacks, or other arrangements of any character shall be made or allowed, that will give any party the slightest difference on rates or discrimination of any character whatever. The rates were fixed at $1.65 from Oildom to Boston, $1.50 to New York, $1.35 to Baltimore, per barrel, for refined oil, benzine, &c.; $1.50 from Cleveland to New York, and $1.35 from same to Philadelphia and Baltimore; $1.00 on crude oil to Boston, $1.25 to New York, $1.20 to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 80 cents to Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The rates not to be changed except on 90 days' notice to the President of the Producers' Union.

THE LAUGHING-GAS FATALITY.

An inquest was commenced to-day into the death of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, from inhaling laughing-gas. The jury is composed of eleven physicians.

WRIT OF ERROR.

Judge Cardozo has granted a writ of error in the case of Philip Wilkie, sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder, but denied a stay of proceedings.

THE BELGIAN MURDER CASE

is put over until Saturday, to await the arrival of a witness from Brussels.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

The water in the upper aqueduct of Croton River is unusually low. The water has been withdrawn from the park ponds until the reservoirs are filled by the next fall of rain.

A FINE POINT.

Judge Benedict has ordered the discharge of Robert Burke, convicted of stealing a package of newspapers from the Post Office, on the ground that he stole two separate newspapers, an offence not covered by the statute.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.

The New Jersey Central Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

SMALL-POX.

Brooklyn reports 100 cases of small-pox and 20 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis last week.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

At a meeting held by the Internationals yesterday, a letter was read from Montbri, in Switzerland, stating that 257 glass-blowers were discharged because they belonged to that Society. The employers there have formed a league against the Internationals. This has aroused a deep feeling in France, Germany, and Italy. One of the speakers announced that he was discharged from his position as foreman in the Lithographic Artists' establishment, for participating in the International banquet last Monday, and subsequently the whole force of twenty-five men quit work, in consequence of his discharge. The Toronto printers sent a request to be permitted to join the organization. They also ask for aid in their projected strike. One speaker deprecated the policy of making a political thing out of the association.

JERSEY CITY CONVICTIONS.

The trial of the Board of Police Commissioners and Chief of Police of Jersey City on an indictment for conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Mayor and Common Council, which has been going on in the Hudson County Court for six days, concluded this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

THE ELIAS FRAUDS.

The *Post*, in an article about the Eliases, says: "Some time ago, Ellis H. Elias bought at dry goods auction nine cases of poplins and silks. He sent samples of the goods, accompanied by photographs and circulars, to over 1,000 retail dry goods dealers, principally in the Western States and Territories, offering goods in moderate quantities at less than one-half the regular wholesale rates. The circulars were signed Gould, Stuart & Co., Commission Merchants, and numerous remittances were received from duped merchants, who are still waiting for their cheap goods."

BRIBERY FUNDS.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy, this morning, the statement was made that the different city departments had $60,000, to be used for the purpose of defeating the new charter at Albany.

ILLINOIS.

Saloon Murder at Winchester, Scott County—Spotted Fever.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, March 25.—A horrible murder was committed in the town of Winchester, Scott County, Ill., on Saturday afternoon or evening last. A man, who lives a few miles from Winchester, Scott County, while somewhat intoxicated, entered the liquor saloon of Tobias Claywell, and called for a drink, which Claywell refused to give him, for the reason that he was already intoxicated. Whereupon the man commenced abusing Claywell, for which Claywell ejected him from the saloon. The man soon returned, and made demonstrations indicating that he intended to attack Claywell, when Claywell picked up a tumbler and hurled it at the man, knocking him down, after which he again ejected him from the saloon. The man then turned and said to Claywell, "You have but ten minutes to live," and walked away. Claywell thought lightly of the threat, not thinking for a moment he would put it into execution; but just before the expiration of the ten minutes, the man returned and re-entered the saloon, drew a pistol, and, pointing it at Claywell, fired. The ball entered the doomed man's head, inflicting a mortal wound, which resulted in his death shortly afterwards. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail, which, as we learn, has to be guarded to prevent an indignant populace from taking him out and hanging him. Claywell is said to have been a peaceable man.

Despatches received here to-day state that Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind., has been closed on account of the appearance of spotted fever in a virulent and most fatal form in the region round about that city.

Reward Offered for the Arrest of Duffy, the Springfield Murderer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25.—The killing of young Stay by Duffy, as telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE last night, is the result of whiskey, and is another proof of the necessity of enforcing the Temperance law. Duffy has not been arrested. He seems to be an adept in hiding, as the whole police and detective force of the city have, after diligent search, heard no tidings of him. The Governor this afternoon issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the arrest and delivery of Duffy to the custody of the Sheriff of this county, and it may have the effect desired. Duffy is an Irishman about 45 years old, dark complexion, about five feet eight inches high, and rather heavy set.

UTAH.

Political Matters—Mining Affairs—Railroad Commenced.

SALT LAKE, March 25.—The opponents of the Mormon State Government are preparing for a grand mass meeting on Wednesday night. The intention is to appoint two delegates to represent the situation in Washington, one a Gentile and the other an apostate Mormon.

Governor Woods left to-day for San Francisco.

The Mormons are confident that the new census will give the required number for admission.

Unusually large amounts of bullion are in transit east. There are farther exciting accounts of rich placer gold discoveries near Great Canon, Colorado River.

The first spike in the Utah Northern Railroad was driven to-day, and half a mile of rail laid.

Lynch Law in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—On Sunday morning a negro named David Jones robbed the house of a farmer named Murray, and when the latter offered resistance, the negro shot him dead. The murderer was arrested and put in jail. At 9 o'clock to-night an infuriated mob broke open the jail, and, after shooting the prisoner twice, put a rope round his neck and dragged him out on the public square and strung him up to a lamp-post. Before he was dead six policemen rushed to the spot, and, drawing their pistols, kept the mob at bay, cut down the negro, and carried him to the police station. He was fatally wounded by the bullets, however, and will not live.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A despatch from Madrid says the doors of the last Protestant Chapel in that city have been closed.

—A Paris telegram says the Government proposal to tax raw materials has been abandoned for the present. It will not be introduced in the pending budget, the Committee having devised resources sufficient to meet all financial demands.

—Charles F. Willenburg, Esq., an old and highly-respected citizen, formerly editor of the Galena (Ill.) *Correspondent*, and more recently of the Terre Haute *Burger Zeitung*, died in Terre Haute yesterday, in the 73d year of his age.

—On the night of the 21st instant the house of Sandy Clayton, in Lawrence, Kansas, was burned, and Clayton and his three sons, aged respectively 14, 8, and 4 years, perished in the flames. Mrs. Clayton and her infant were also severely burned. The former will probably die.

—A Sackville, N. B., despatch of the 25th says: "The snow blockade was raised on Saturday, and trains commenced running, but there was another severe snow storm yesterday, and the roads are again all blocked. It will probably be the end of the week before trains can run, and meantime the mails are conveyed by stage."

The American Oyster in London.

While, as we learn, the Spaniards are giving *fetes* in honor of the arrival there of General Sherman, we are having a decided sensation in London over the arrival of a still more distinguished American, namely, the American oyster. The English people have for a long time known of the excellence of the American bivalve only by fame. Last year a company was formed to import it, and I believe the stock sold well. The present importation, however, has not come through that company, but by certain folk who have anticipated its operations. The company means, or so it is understood, to have certain ships which shall be virtually made into travelling oyster boats, so that there shall always be a fresh supply. The oysters we are now enjoying have been brought over in barrels, in which they are daily splashed with salt water. But they must have been brought in considerable quantities, as they are to be found in nearly all oyster saloons, and are sold at eighteen pence the dozen, which is exactly one-half of what we have to pay for the English natives,—the only English oysters which are not too coarse for anything but cooking. The English know nothing about eating oysters in any but the raw form, with the exception of using the large, coarse and cheap ones as a sauce for fish. The "native oyster," as it is called, is undoubtedly very savory. The most patriotic American speedily learns to like it, though all foreigners notice the strong flavor of copper it possesses, and are at first repelled by it. Of this copper flavor, strange to say, the English obstinately refuse to know anything. They deny that it has any such flavor. Mr. Frank Buckland, who devotes his life to the culture of oyster-spat and salmon, has repeatedly described in the *Land and Water*, and other journals for which he writes, the oyster-beds where the natives are born and bred; and he has shown that they have to be transferred from their original beds at a time when they are so green with copper that they would be poisonous, to other beds, where they become pure enough for human food. And yet when you mention the copper taste, your English friend looks at you askance, and has no doubt that you are trying to belittle the institutions of his country. Nor is he less patriotic than the American in vindicating the superiority of his oyster above all others. I was once lunching at Pimm's, the most extensive oyster rooms in London, with an English member of Parliament, and, descanting on the wonderful superiority of the American bivalve, when, on looking up, I perceived on his face absolute incredulity. But, while I was feeling quite helpless before this, the man who was opening the oysters for us put in a word: "What the gentlemen (meaning me) says is quite true, sir. We had a barrel of American oysters in this house once, and they were better than any we've ever had, before or since." Of course you will say my member of Parliament gave in at once, after Pimm had spoken. On the contrary, he declined another dozen of "natives," which I am sure he contemplated, paid his bill, and went out with a withering smile, and, I suspect, takes his luncheons elsewhere. I have observed since the American oysters have been on sale that their excellence is chiefly appreciated by the oyster openers. At the saloon at the head of Haymarket, the man who opened the first one for me held it up, turned it round, pretending he had something to scrape about it with his knife, but really feasting his eyes, and utterly unmindful that he was keeping me from embracing a dear old friend whom I had not seen for many years. When the second was opened—it was the very first lot that had ever been in the establishment—the mute astonishment with which he had viewed the first would not do for the magnificent specimen of the New York Bay which was revealed. "Bill!" he cries to a companion a little ways off, "Bill, just take a look at that here hoyster afore it goes!" Bill comes over with his eyes half open. "Wot's that?" is his question. "That's a Hamerican." "Good Lord!" ejaculates Bill, as he sees the bivalve disappear. When the dozen are fairly opened, the men taste one and discuss the subject, and they agree that there was never such a bivalvular koh-i-noor or crown jewel in the coronet of Neptune. Yet, passing by the same place nearly a week afterward, the man told me with surprise, "Henglish people don't like them. That's why you are getting them so cheap." But when the Englishman goes beyond the raw oyster; when he is gradually initiated into the stewed, the fried, and all those artistic preparations which help in the progress of our institutions at Washington, why then you may expect to hear him advocating the substitution for the British lion of an oyster rampant.—*London Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.*

UNCLE JOHN COVODE.

How His Whiskey Disappeared.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

I heard a funny anecdote about the late Hon. John Covode this morning, which is worth repeating:

I do not know whether the doctor used to prescribe whiskey for Covode or not, but I presume he did, for Uncle John was too faultless a man to drink whiskey unless it was good for him. At any rate he used to keep it in his room, and drink some when he felt a little faint. He came from a whiskey-producing district, and the boys used to say that he always had on hand a nice article. In those days, before we had any Congressional Temperance Societies, when McDougal, Yates and such kindred spirits were in their prime, whiskey used to be sold at the restaurants in the Capitol, and it was not unfrequently kept in some of the committee-rooms.

If the Chairman of a Committee was bibulously inclined, and had two or three of the same feather on the Committee with him, the chances were that a thirsty soul could always find comfort in that room. Covode, at that time, was Chairman of the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, the same over which Mr. Halsey, of New Jersey, now so ably presides. There was not much business for the Committee to do, and the room was a handsome one, with lounges, and arm-chairs, and all the inviting influences; besides it was convenient. It was handy for the members to run into during the long debates, to smoke a cigar and have a chat, and at almost any hour in the day a party of jolly members might be found in that room, drinking, smoking, and telling stories. The whiskey was plenty. Covode was liberal with it; case after case came to his address from Pennsylvania—a dozen bottles, two dozen bottles, a small keg, a demijohn, all sorts.

One day, early in the session, Covode told one of his friends that there was a good deal of whiskey drank in that room. His friend seemed perfectly indifferent to the information, merely answering "I s'pose so."

"Well," said Covode, "I don't so much object to the boys drinking all they want, but I don't want them to walk off with it in wholesale. I'm not ambitious to keep a wholesale establishment. A fair retail business is all I care for. They may come here, if they're our friends, and drink as much as they want, but I don't want them to steal it. I don't want them to take a bottle to-day, a demijohn to-morrow, and a keg the next day."

"Have a new lock put on your washstand, then."

"That's a good idea," said Uncle John; "it's a wonder I hadn't thought of it before."

So a new lock was put on the washstand,—large rose-wood case with doors in front and a marble-top. This would hold a small keg of whiskey, two or three demijohns, or or a couple of dozen bottles. The new lock did not seem to work very satisfactorily. A day or two after it was adjusted, the whole store, about a dozen strong, was taken. A few days after the lock was changed again; no use—more whiskey gone mysteriously. Finally, a very intricate and complicated lock was put on. Then the robbery was to stop sure. The very next night a demijohn disappeared.

It was but natural that by this time Uncle John became a little discouraged and unhappy. Still, he could not give up the luxury and satisfaction of having something nice about him all the time. It was pleasant to give a friend a drink once in a while, and it was sociable, and finally he got mad and swore he would be dog-goned if he wouldn't keep a little of the stuff in his room, and he would be dog-goned if he would allow anybody to steal it either. So he set a trap. A new stock had arrived that day, and he put it in the washstand, as usual. After the House adjourned he concealed himself in the room, and waited. He did not have to wait long. He heard two pairs of feet tiptoeing up to the door. He laid low. Pretty soon a key was turned in the lock, and then two men entered. From his hiding place Uncle John peeped out and recognized two waggish Democratic members, who were fond of their joke, but still fonder of Uncle John's whiskey. Still Uncle John laid low, but kept his eyes open. The two men walked straight to the washstand and deliberately *lifted off the marble top!* That was all, but it was enough for Uncle John! He kept quiet, however, until they had handed out two or three bottles. Then he stepped out and said:

"That'll do, boys; I wan't the rest."

There was at first consternation on one side, as may be imagined, and anger on the other, but these soon gave way to laughter, and laughter was succeeded by drinks. It was a good joke on both sides, but Uncle John Covode, to the day of his death, never forgave the Democratic party for that trick.

Prof. Goldwin Smith on Co-Education.

The indications of physiology appear at present to be against an original distinction of sex, and in favor of the hypothesis that the two sexes were created out of some common germ, in which case the Mosaic narrative of the creation of Eve would be roughly symbolical of the truth. But cycles of separation and of devotion to different functions may, notwithstanding, have impressed upon the moral character and intellect of each sex differences now indelible, and in ignoring which we should be struggling against an adamantine law. Sex itself, at all events, with its direct physical consequences, must be taken as an irreversible fact, not to be cancelled by calling women female men, as a lady at a social science meeting insisted on doing, or by any other rhetorical or philosophical conjuration. Under the strange military polity of ancient Sparta an attempt was made to unsex women. Some Roman ladies, in the corrupt days of the Empire, were seized with the lust of unsexing themselves and trained as gladiators. It is possible that, in equally morbid states of society, similar phenomena may occur. But even in the case of Sparta, nothing resulted but depravation.

As to the general question of female education there is little more to be said, in a summary view like the present, than that education is a preparation for life, the phrase being used, of course, in the most liberal sense; and that any education which is not a preparation for life, but a mere gratification of fancy, vanity, or ambition, will turn in the end to bitterness and dust. Special questions as to the use of universities and other public institutions by women, must be decided, like all public questions of any kind, solely with reference to the public good, against which no claim of natural right can be pleaded by persons living, not in the bush, but in a community and enjoying the advantages of the social state. We once heard a woman's rights speaker assert that she had a natural right to force an entrance into a military academy belonging to the State if she had a fancy for a military education. She had no more a right to do this than she had to thrust her parasol through a picture in a public gallery, or to amuse herself by placing obstructions on a railway track. At Oxford and Cambridge there is a high-pressure system of competition, not free from objection in itself, but without which it might, perhaps, not be possible to get out of a wealthy class of students, placed under great temptations to idleness, the amount of effort in self-training which they owe to the community. The physical inability of women to bear a strain under which men too often break down, and the unwillingness, which cannot yet be called preposterous, of men to enter into what would seem an unchivalrous race against women, might render the admission of women incompatible with the maintenance of the system; and, in that case, women would have no claim to admission. The co-education of the sexes altogether is a question of public expediency to be decided by reason and experience. There can be nothing morally unjust in the existence of a special place of final education for men any more than in the existence of a special place of final education of women, such as Vassar College, to which if a male student applied for admittance his application would be rejected as utterly indelicate and absurd.

It may be safe to send to the same day school boys and girls living under the parental roof; it may not be so safe to unite in the same university young men and young women living at a distance from the parental roof. The same school education may be suitable to both sexes, the same university education may not. Both experiments are being tried at some universities in the United States; the second experiment is being tried at Vassar College, where ladies are instructed and degrees are conferred upon them in all the subjects hitherto deemed peculiarly male, including field surveying. There can be no good reason for forcing hazardous experiments on all universities at the same time.

There can be no hesitation in saying that God has opened to all His intelligent creatures the gates of knowledge, and that every thought of closing them, every remnant of monopolising tendency, every vestige of exclusiveness and jealousy, ought to be swept aside at once and forever. To attempt to limit the range of female studies, or in any way to discourage their extension, on the strength of a presumption that certain subjects are beyond the range of feminine intellect, would be impertinent and absurd.

Painful scenes have occurred at more than one University in consequence of the determination of ladies to attend in company with the male students of the whole of the medical course. If the opposition of the male students to this determination came from a desire of retaining a monopoly of knowledge it was blameworthy, as of course it was if it was manifested in any violent or indecent manner. But, on the other hand, no local or temporary excitement can prevent a disregard of the dictates of delicacy on the part of women from entailing a forfeiture of male respect, whatever that may be worth. Even male sympathizers with what they regard as a struggle for emancipation, while applauding in public the female champion of an equivocal right, may be glad in their hearts that she is not their own wife or daughter.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, at Home Lodge Hall, cor. Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st. Work on Order K. T. By order of E. C.

E. R. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., on Wednesday evening for work. Visiting Brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. FRED. J. WILD, Sec'y.

Cambrian Benevolent Society.

The regular meeting of the Cambrian Benevolent Society, will be held this evening at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, corner of Sangamon and Monroe-sts. for the election of officers and payment of dues.

E. P. REYNOLDS, M. D., President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 384 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY,

Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO., should be addressed to our numbers temporarily, 188 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and VanBuren-sts.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTER OAK, CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Policies in above Companies bought at highest market price, by

By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 384 Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Co. Certificates

Of Indebtedness. Wanted to buy $10,000 Certificates. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

Loans on Real Estate.

We are negotiating loans for a term of years, on property in Chicago and suburbs, in large and small amounts (not less than $1,000), at current rates; can loan $5,000, for 6 to 9 months.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 394 WABASH-AV.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

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EDUCATIONAL.

EVANSTON COLLEGE FOR LADIES.

Spring term opens WEDNESDAY, April 3. The successful history of this institution; its healthy and delightful location on the lake shore, in a suburban town only half an hour's easy ride from Chicago; its connection with the Northwestern University, whose recitations, library, laboratory, cabinets, and literary societies are open to young women on the same terms as to young men, all combine to make it a place of rare attractions to those desiring a College home and the best educational advantages. Board and tuition for the term, $88. The only extras are French, Music, Drawing, and Painting. For further information apply to FRANCES E. WILLARD, President, Evanston, Ill.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into both the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Catalogues can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. R. WING & CO. have removed their office to No. 68 East Madison, corner of State-st., Room No. 4.

TO RENT.

TO LEASE.

Dock-are lot, 190x179, on Twelfth st., running back to Empire Slip, now occupied by Hancock, Nay & Co.; suitable for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 285 West Madison-st.

TENANTS

Wishing to rent houses on the South or West Divisions, from May 1, will please call and examine our large list.

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

In first-class block being erected on Jackson-st., head of Third-av.; store on first floor, store, second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x70; has 19 timbered and splendidly lighted; will be divided and finished to suit occupants. Apply to BAKER, SMITH & CO., Steam Heating Apparatus, 122 Third-av.

FOR SALE.

PENHOLDERS & PAPER FASTENERS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 341 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having acquired all the real estate and personal property, notes, book-accounts, &c., of Huck's Chicago Brewery Company, do hereby notify all persons owing said company to make payment to him, within a fortnight. Persons having claims against said company are requested to present them for immediate adjustment. JOHN A. HUCK, 37 North Clark-st. Office hours from 11 to 12 o'clock a. m.

Chicago, March 22, 1872.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY.

Commercial Union ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, - - $12,500,000 GOLD.

Approved risks in each Division of the city INSURED upon favorable terms upon application to the Company's Agents,

MILLER & DREW,

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REAL ESTATE.

Jefferson Park RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Cheapest Residence on West Adams-st.

Nice two-story and basement brick house, containing about 10 rooms, with gas, water, bath-room, furnace, and all modern improvements; is situated on West Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park, and can be bought much below its value, part cash, and balance on time. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE. MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE

Fine two-story and basement frame house, with mansard roof, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st. Contains 12 or 14 rooms, gas, water, bath-room, range, and all the modern improvements. Lot 24x180 feet to 20 foot alley. Cheap. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 East Washington-st.

OLD BRIDEWELL LOT FOR SALE.

Bids will be received by the undersigned until April 1, 1872, at 12 m., for the purchase of the whole or part of S. 272 feet of Block 87, S. S., as per subdivision to be seen in this office.

Terms, Canal time, with interest at 7 per cent.

Bids will also be received at the same time for the lease of same for five years.

Proposals to be submitted to the Common Council.

A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller.

Chicago, March 21, 1872.

Beautiful Residence for Sale,

One block from the horse railroad cars, and near the north end of Lincoln Park, lot 140x100, corner of Diversey and Halsted-sts. Price very low. Inquire on the premises.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

Established, 1846,

Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses rented and rents collected. Property managed for non-residents.

HURRY UP!

Parties wishing those cheap lots on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, on Jackson, Van Buren and California-sts., will please make their selections, as they are being rapidly taken.

WM. H. WOOD, JAMES COUCH, F. A. STEVENS, IRA COUCH.

Principal office, 285 West Madison-st.

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M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

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One door south of Randolph-st.

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Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS secured by the Company, PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.

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I have Chambers' Brick Machines, with Engine, Boilers and everything complete, worth $20,000. Which I will exchange for Chicago real estate, or will entertain a proposition to manufacture.

H. S. EVERHART, 510 Wabash-av.

REED FISHING POLES, FISHING TACKLE, all kinds,

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BASE BALLS and BATS, CHILD'N'S CARRIAGES,

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BARNUM BROS'.

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Remember, any case of Piles cured, WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION, no matter how bad, nor of how long standing. My remedy is new, simple, and certain; causes no pain nor inconvenience. No matter how many "Pile Remedies" you have tried without success, YOU CAN BE CURED! Remember, I warrant a complete and permanent cure. Call or address, DR. JORDAN, 167 West Madison-st., Chicago.

To Owners.

Owners of houses wishing to rent or re-rent, can find good tenants by applying to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

Fire-Proof Safes

On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES. BRINK-LOW, TILTON, McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 238 Michigan-av.

Don't Forget!

That the Fairest, Squarest and Best Place in the city to Pawn, buy, sell, or Exchange Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, and Precious Stones, Sea Corals, old Gold and Silver, Gold Dust, and all articles of art and vertu is at GOLDSMID'S old-established (1854) Loan and Bullion Office, 494 State-st., between Polk and Taylor, formerly corner Clark and Van Buren. Remember name and number.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SALT,

217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

Iron Yard and Metal House,

COR. JACKSON & CLINTON-STS.

We are paying the highest cash prices for all kinds of OLD IRON and METALS, in any quantity. Call and satisfy yourselves.

L. LISSBERGER & CO.

J. N. SMART & CO.,

316 MONROE-ST.,

Agents for sale of ST. LOUIS PRESSED BRICK, have Front Brick equal the best Philadelphia or Baltimore, and will sell at lower prices. Will sell either for present or future delivery.

FOREIGN.

The British Annual Budget Presented to the House of Commons.

Brutal Treatment of Dr. Howard, an American Citizen, by the Cuban Authorities.

The Main Army of the Mexican Revolutionists Disastrously Defeated.

Compact of Union Entered Into by the Central American States.

WEST INDIES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Additional letters from Cuba are received giving details of the barbarous treatment of Dr. Howard by the Spanish authorities. As the United States last week sent a vigorous protest to Madrid in behalf of this outraged citizen his case has attained no slight importance. The Doctor is over 60 years old, and leaves a family of three dependent daughters in Cuba, while he is dragged to the Northern coast of Africa for eight years penal labor, and all because one of his bitterest enemies swore that two cases containing homoeopathic medicines, with Dr. Howard's name thereon, were found in a surprised insurgent camp. A correspondent who visited him just before the vessel sailed from Havana, found him in the dark hold dressed in the common duck of convicts, and an old straw hat, and chained to a file of other prisoners. To this correspondent he gave the following account of himself: Howard's father, although a Frenchman and colonist of Cienfuegos, came to the United States in 1794, and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1803. He afterwards emigrated to Cuba as a colonist of Cienfuegos in 1821, and died about 1826. Emilio Howard, the subject of the present prosecution, was born in Philadelphia, in 1815, and came to Cuba when 6 years of age, returning ten years later to the city of his birth, where he studied medicine and graduated, receiving his diploma. He afterwards returned to Cuba and settled in Cienfuegos, but never renounced his American citizenship. Here he married and practised his profession, in which he stood very high until this trouble with the Government. The two homoeopathic cases referred to he sold many years ago to a Spaniard named Bunyon, a dabbler in homoeopathy, who afterwards joined the insurgents and carried the cases along. Dr. Howard languished in prison a year before his case was decided, and the united efforts of all Americans in Cuba failed to soften the arrogant and bloodthirsty authorities of Cuba.

The same correspondents state that the Cuban insurgents are making headway in several departments, having within the last fortnight defeated strong Spanish detachments, inflicting considerable loss.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Havana correspondents speak of the case of Dr. Howard as damagingly reflecting upon the Spanish Government. It appears that Howard got a sentence of eight years' penal servitude, on the testimony of an implicated party that he gave aid to the insurgents. The informer subsequently admitted that his charges were groundless.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 25.—The steamers Nevada, Westphalia, Britannia, and Ohio have arrived out.

The armor-plated ram Thunderer was launched to-day. The Thunderer is a turret vessel, and will carry four guns, each weighing thirty-five tons.

NEW YORK, March 25.—English mail advices say that the claimant in the Tichborne case might, if he chose, apply for a new trial, but that could only be granted on the payment of costs, amounting to at least £50,000. The sporting aspect of the case stands thus: All bets on the general issue are off, as a non-suit did not decide anything.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that more diamonds have been sent to the Colony from Birmingham, England.

The illness of Joseph Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist, was very sudden, having lasted only from midnight on Saturday to 1:30 Sunday morning.

No legal assistance has been given, either by his friends or by authority of the Attorney General, to Arthur O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen. O'Connor has shown no regret whatever for his conduct. If he plead insanity on trial he would get an Insane Asylum for life, and if found guilty would probably be sentenced to penal servitude for life, with the additional penalty of flogging.

LONDON, March 25.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, will probably succeed Lord Northbrook as Under Secretary.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* relates the proceedings in the suit of the United States against Armand, the ship builder of Bordeaux, in 1868, to recover damages for depredations committed by the ram Stonewall, which escaped from Bordeaux. The case having then been decided in favor of defendant by the tribunal of Zinmar, Mr. Washburne has now carried an appeal to the Court of Cassation.

LONDON, March 25.—The House of Commons to-night went into Committee on Ways and Means. Rt. Hon. R. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted his annual budget. It shows that the estimated total expenditures of the last fiscal year were £72,756,000, while the actual expenditures were £71,720,000. The following items of expenditures fell below the estimates by the amounts noted: Interest and management of the public debt, £70,000; consolidated fund charges, £23,000; army, £288,000; Civil Service, £498,000; Post Office, £24,000; Packet Service, £9,000; collections of revenue, £48,000. The only case in which the expenditures exceeded the estimates was in the navy, where the excess was only £8,000. Thus the actual expenditure for the year fell £1,036,000 below the estimates. The estimated receipts of the last fiscal year from all sources were £72,375,000. The actual receipts were £74,335,000; increase over the estimates, £2,000,000. This increase came mainly from customs, excise, stamps, and income tax, and is distributed: customs, £200,000; excise, £912,000; stamps, £1,000,000; income tax, £250,000. The receipts from duties on coffee have declined, but there is a great increase in the revenues drawn from tobacco, wine, and spirits. The receipts from the postal telegraph were £50,000 in excess of the expenses of the service and payments of interest on the stock. The total of the public debt is stated at £792,740,000. Total receipts for the financial year 1872-3 are estimated at £74,915,000, including from customs, £20,380,000; excise, £23,250,000; stamps, £10,600,000; assessed taxes, £2,320,000; income tax, £10,090,000; Post Office, £4,750,000; postal telegraph, £750,000; crown lands, £400,000; miscellaneous, £3,250,000. The total expenditures for the same year are estimated at £71,313,000, including the interest and management of the debt, £26,250,000; consolidated fund charges, £2,000,000; army, £515,000,000; navy, £9,500,000; civil service, £10,000,000; collection of revenue, £2,500,000; post office, £2,800,000; postal telegraph, £500,000; abolition of purchase, £1,000,000; packet service, £1,000,000.

The speech in which Lowe presented the details of the budget was favorably received by the House, and was greeted with cheers at the close. Mr. Lowe recommended that the duties on coffee and chicory be reduced 50 per cent, and that two pence on a pound be taken off the income tax; but these reductions he admitted would oblige him to lower his estimate of the total revenue. He closed with a motion for the immediate reduction of the duties on coffee and chicory.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The pact of the Central American Union, composed of the States of Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador, signed 17th of February, contains an engagement to preserve intact the autonomy and integrity of Central American territory; that other than a Republican form of Government shall never be established; that the disputes between members be settled by the mediation of others; that a rebellion in either country is treason against all; that the duration of the Presidential term in all the republics be uniform, without immediate re-election; that no one can be a slave in Central American territory, and a Central American becoming an owner of slaves in another country loses his nationality, and protection of the laws; that citizens of either republic acquire the rights of citizenship in all others by the mere expression of the wish before any Government authority, and that the right of asylum is recognized for emigrants or political exiles from any part of the world. The construction of telegraphs and a national highway, the establishment of mail steamers, and the excavation of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua, and a National Congress which meets May 17, at La Union, in Salvador, are provided for, and the death penalty for political crimes abolished. Nicaragua has not signed the pact, but is expected to do so.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15, *via* HAVANA, March 25.—The Government forces are triumphing over the revolutionists. General Rocha has driven them out of the cities of Aguas Calientes, Lagos, and Zacatecas, and relieved the troops at San Luis Potosi. In a battle on the 2d, General Rocha, with 4,000 troops, defeated the united revolutionary forces, numbering 9,000 men, killing and wounding 700, and capturing 2,000 men and all their artillery, except three guns. The revolutionists retreated toward Presvilla, and were pursued by General Rocha. General Rocha's victory is the death blow to revolutionary prospects, but anarchy will prevail for a long time.

General Negrete, with 1,000 men, keeps the States of Puebla, Hidalgo, and Tlaxcala in constant alarm by his acts of vandalism. He avoids open engagements, and with his troops attacks defenceless towns, haciendas, and railroad trains. On the 9th he attacked a working party on the Apizaco railroad, robbing the Paymaster, employes, and laborers. He returned on the 4th and kidnapped John Quinn, the Superintendent. On the 10th and 11th he attacked several pulque haciendas, destroying the freight.

General Rocha is accused of shooting a number of prisoners.

President Juarez received the congratulations of the press of the Capital.

William C. Bryant and William H. Hurlburt have received many honors and ovations at the Capital from various associations. They leave for Vera Cruz on the 16th, the Government furnishing special escort of one hundred men.

Martial law exists in twelve States.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 25.—The Electoral Committee of the Ministerial party, after a canvass of the political field, assumes that the approaching elections for the Cortes will result in the choice of 247 Unionists and 128 Sagasta Progressists to Congress, and 80 to the Lower Branch of the Cortes. Notwithstanding the refusal of Don Espartero to become a candidate for the Cortes, he has been nominated for a member of that body from the city of Madrid.

MADRID, March 25.—It is reported that the Spanish Gorham and Azopardo, now in the West Indies, have been ordered to Venezuela to demand satisfaction for the insult offered the Spanish Consul.

Some fears are entertained that the Internationals will attempt to interfere with the elections in Catalonia.

ITALY.

ROME, March 25.—It is stated that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, while on his recent visit to this country, examined the Italian army system, and, before departing, he advised its reorganization on the Prussian plan.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Illinois.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 25.—It is understood that the Governor has written to the Auditor inquiring whether the State taxes can be collected under the present Revenue law, and has received a reply, which will be sent to the Legislature to-morrow, that, without further legislation, it will be impossible to do it. Therefore, the General Assembly will not be allowed to leave until a Revenue bill has been passed.

The Senate was called to order at 7 p. m. Only ten members being present, on motion of Mr. Fuller, the Senate adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The House met at 8 p. m. with forty-nine members present, and adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Iowa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 25.—In the Senate a petition was presented asking the passage of a law regulating the sale of drugs.

Bills were introduced regulating the railroad tariff, or punishing discriminations, combinations and violations of the act; and to establish a Board of Inspectors of State Institutions, and to define their duties and the duties of the Governor under this act.

The bill to prescribe rules and regulations for railroads, and to establish uniform and reasonable maximum rates of tariff for the transportation of freights thereon, was made a special for next Wednesday.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported, without recommendation, a joint resolution in regard to the enlargement of the canal at the foot of Lake Superior; also, that the joint resolution relative to amendments to the Constitution of the United States, so that United States Senators will be elected by the people, do pass.

The Senate passed bills to provide for the taking up of rafts and logs; amending the law relative to the annexation of territory to incorporated cities and towns; providing for the acknowledgment and recording of deeds in certain cases, and rendering valid the acknowledgments of deeds and instruments of writing; limiting the venue in suits or negotiable paper to the county in which one of the parties resides; for the payment of the *per diem* and expenses of the Commissioners appointed to adjust the claims of the DesMoines River land settlers.

The bill prohibiting Clerks and Deputy Clerks of District and Circuit Courts from practising as attorneys or solicitors in said Courts, and prohibiting their holding the office of Justice of the Peace was ordered engrossed.

A joint resolution was passed to amend the State Constitution so as to authorize the General Assembly to increase or decrease the number of judicial districts and Judges of the Supreme Court.

The House passed bills providing an additional safeguard against tax title by requiring notice of sale to be given to the owner of land; also bill defining the duties of Circuit Judges and fixing the jurisdiction thereof, with a substitute which provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Judges shall be the same as the District Judge; that they shall have the same range of power, except in criminal cases, and be entitled to the same compensation. It reduces the number of Circuit Judges one-half.

Bills were introduced relative to proof of services of original notice, and fixing of fees for the same, and a bill relative to boundary lines of civil townships.

The bill providing that land used by railroads for right-of-way be exempt from taxation to the owners of contiguous property was passed; also the bill in reference to making Mayors of cities submit a report to the Board of Supervisors of all fines assessed against parties for the violation of State Laws, and providing for the payment of such assessments into the school fund.

Michigan.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 25.—Remonstrances were received by the Senate to-day from four or five hundred citizens of Van Buren County, protesting against the formation of the Fourth Congressional District, as provided by the Senate bill.

The Senate passed the House bill amending the charter of Ishpeming.

The House passed the bill amending the charter of Marshall.

A joint resolution was introduced appropriating $10,000 for an additional building at the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo.

A resolution was introduced calling upon the Government to recommend legislation to prevent the plundering of homestead settlers by land sharks and speculators, who avail themselves of the technicalities of the law to swindle them out of their possession. Referred to a committee.

A remonstrance was received from the county officers of Shiawassee County against being incorporated in the same Congressional District with Jackson.

The Governor has signed the bill amending the charter of Decatur.

Examination into the Edmunds scandal is proceeding, but with closed doors. A large amount of testimony has been taken, but its nature is merely a matter of conjecture. The Committee cannot conclude its examination for a couple of days, at least. Edmunds returned from Indianapolis this evening. He gave bail there for his future appearance.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., March 25.—In the Senate the Senate bill to allow the Ohio Life Insurance Company to loan on their policies was passed.

A resolution for a *sine die* adjournment on the second Tuesday of April, after long discussion, was laid on the table.

In the House, bills were introduced to regulate the putting up, inspection and sale of fish; to provide that road taxes may be paid in money or labor; to prevent catching fish between December 1 and February 10; to authorize township Trustees to levy additional taxes for general purposes; to establish Boards of Control who shall have general supervision over all money matters pertaining to county affairs, and who shall stand as referee between County Commissioners and the county funds; to allow widows or minor children in the settlement of estates to select $500 worth of property to be exempt from appraisement.

Wisconsin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—The work of the Legislature of 1872 is nearly closed up. All bills passed have been enrolled and sent to the Governor, and most have already received his approval. There will be a nominal session this evening, and another to-morrow forenoon, but there is no business to do, unless in the Senate to pass the usual complimentary resolutions.

The Temperance bill has been signed by the Governor, and will be a law as soon as published.

New York.

ALBANY, March 25.—In the Senate this evening petitions were presented for a great park, to be formed out of John Brown's tract.

MICHIGAN.

Sad Case of Suicide at Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—A distressing suicide took place in this city last night, at the Franklin House. At a late hour screaming was heard in one of the rooms, which had been occupied by a woman about 21 years of age, named Frances Fyler, from Quincy, Branch County. On breaking into the apartment, she was found to be dying from the effects of strychnine, and in a short time she was a corpse. She left the address of her brother, Henry A. Fyler, Coldwater, and also a letter to him, in which she said:

"My God! It seems to me I shall go mad, when I think of my ruined character. There is no one knows anything about it except those that have had the same trouble. Henry, I hope you will forgive me for doing as I have done, but I thought I would go to work here. I cannot go amongst my friends. If you could know just how I feel, you would not blame me. I brought this on myself, and do not deserve the sympathy of my friends. I see that I have disgraced you and all connected with me."

Her friends have been telegraphed to, and an inquest will be held. Deceased was a fine-looking girl; had been at the Franklin House two days, and had seemed very despondent.

FIRES.

At Hagerstown, Md.—Loss, $70,000—At Paris, Ky.—Loss, $10,000—In Knox County, Ill.—Loss, $3,400—At Manistee, Mich.—Loss, $12,000.

NEW YORK, March 25.—At Hagerstown, Md., the building and stock of the Washington County Leather Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $70,000; insurance, $30,000.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—A fire at Paris, Ky., yesterday, destroyed three stores and damaged several other buildings; among the latter was the Bourbon House. The total loss is about $10,000; insurance, $8,000, mostly in the Phœnix.

ONEIDA, Ill., March 25.—The residence of Charles Powell, one mile west of this place, caught fire from the chimney about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was entirely consumed. The furniture of the lower part of the house was saved. The loss is $3,400; insured in Continental of New York, for $2,000.

DETROIT, Mich., March 25.—The machine shop of William Crippen, at Manistee, Mich., was burned last night. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $6,000.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 25.—The splendid residence of D. C. Hoyt, Esq., located on College avenue, near Blackburn University, was entirely destroyed by fire at about 3 o'clock this morning. Mr. Hoyt was formerly ticket agent and operator at this place for a number of years. He and his family barely escaped with their lives, having lost everything. Partly insured.

An Ecclesiastical Trial.

NEW YORK, March 25.—A Baltimore despatch says: The ecclesiastical investigation of the charges against the Rev. Mr. Huston, for alleged immoralities, will begin this week. The Examining Committee are the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Washington District; Mr. Gardner, of Fredericksburg, Va., and the Register of the Maryland Agricultural College, no Baltimoreans being among them. The investigation will probably continue a month, and the proceedings will be private. The charges include almost all grades of immorality. Letters are being received from Kentucky, Ohio, and Georgia relative to Huston's previous career.

Railroad Accident Prevented by Heroic Boys.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 25.—On Saturday the express train going north on the Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was flagged by two little boys, near Capron, Ill., where about sixty feet of a bridge was found burned. The boys had extinguished the fire, and then gone down the track to stop the train. But for their great presence of mind, the train would undoubtedly have run off into the river, and caused a terrible accident. Trains are again running on time, the bridge being already repaired.

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—Ellard Park, Teller of the Bank of San Jose, suicided to-day by shooting himself through the head and falling into the Guadaloupe River. No cause known.

A resolution asking the California Representatives in Congress to vote against the cession of Goat Island, has been favorably reported upon in the Assembly, and will probably pass.

The Governor has vetoed the bill granting adjacent plats for the terminal railway depot.

CONNECTICUT.

The Outlook for next Monday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—That zealous Administration organ, the *Times*, has a three column letter on the prospects of the Connecticut election next week, written from a Grant point of view. The correspondent assures us that the Democracy are uneasy in their New Departure dress, and therefore the Republicans will carry the State by from 100 to 500 majority, the Republican majority last year being 100. He admits, however, that the Labor party and Temperance party will poll about 2,000 votes, two-thirds of which will be from the Republicans. Among the Republican speakers canvassing the State are Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Senator O. S. Terry, General Hawley, General Hall, of Maine, Mayor Haggerty, the New York Irish orator, Senator J. W. Nye, General John L. Swift, Hon. Walter Harriman, of New Hampshire; Hon. Henry O'Connor, of Iowa, and Hon. William Williams, of Pennsylvania. On the other side almost alone is Judge Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Hon. E. D. Hubbard, Democratic candidate for Governor, has positively refused to contribute any money for election purposes, declaring that he does not believe in getting into office on that basis. The facts furnished by the letter indicate that the contest will be close, and as the Republican platform approves Grant unreservedly, some of the prominent Republican editors support the State ticket under protest,—among the rest the editor of the Hartford *Post*.

INDIANA.

Fatal Shooting Affair at Plymouth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., March 25.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, a shooting affray occurred which terminated in the death of one man, a drayman of this place. He was passing the auction store of C. G. Kern, when the latter and himself got into a dispute about the hauling of some goods. It finally came to blows. Lauer struck Kern, and staggered him back a few feet. He then turned on a clerk of Kern's, and was just in the act of striking him when Kern drew a revolver and fired three shots at Lauer, only one taking effect. The ball entered his left side below the heart. He staggered back a few paces and sank down. Two of the bystanders carried him into a store, where he died within fifteen minutes afterward. Lauer was a young man about 25 years old, and leaves a wife and two children in poor circumstances. Kern is now under arrest.

IOWA.

The Railroad Transfer Question Still Pending—Council Bluffs City Politics.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 25.—The transfer question is still in the same condition. Homan's transfer contract commences to-morrow. The transfer platforms in this city are completed, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company having got the right of way from our City Council, are to-day laying a track to the Union Depot and Transfer grounds. The passengers, baggage, mails, etc., are transferred over the bridge, but immense quantities of heavy freight on both sides of the Missouri are are being transferred by the Transfer Boat Line.

City politics are red-hot. The elections comes off on Monday next. The Republicans are running Dr. Lawrence for Mayor, and the Democrats John Dohanny. Besides these, we shall doubtless have a Union ticket, People's ticket, Reform ticket, Temperance ticket, and only time can tell how many more.

Card from Superintendent Sickles, of the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., March 25.—The following circular is issued to-day:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., OMAHA, March 25.

To Whom it May Concern:

The Union Pacific Railroad bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha is now ready for the crossing of cars, and will be opened for public use upon Wednesday, the 27th day of March. Geo. W. Homan, Jr., of Omaha, has leased from this company the transfer of all passengers and freight by cars over said bridge.

(Signed) T. E. SICKLES, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

Mr. R. P. Shelby has been appointed Superintendent of Transfer, and the contractor announces that he will be ready to promptly transfer all passengers and freight on and after Wednesday next. This is considered only a temporary arrangement but the best that could be made under the circumstances. Mr. Homan proposes to run his train to the platform lately constructed on the east side of the river, and there offer to receive passengers and freight, and it only remains to be seen whether the Eastern roads will adhere to their determination not to recognize the transfer company.

MISSOURI.

Lottery Suit Decided—Journalistic.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The case of the State of Missouri, respondent, *versus* the Missouri State Lottery, appellant, was decided by the Supreme Court to-day in favor of appellant.

Judge Madill, of the Circuit Court, to-day issued a final decree and confirmed the sale of the *Democrat* newspaper to George W. Fishback, and the property was turned over to the purchaser. William McKee will be duly relieved of his bond and duty as Receiver on Wednesday. To-morrow the *Democrat* will appear under the style of the Democrat Company, enlarged to a ten-column paper, and printed upon a new six-cylinder press, which has just been put up, although purchased some time before the dissolution of the old firm. It may be stated in this connection that well-authenticated reports are current that McKee & Houser will issue a new paper as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, probably within a week. It is stated that ample stock has been subscribed, and that the *Staats Zeitung*, the Republican German paper here, has been, or will be purchased, in order to secure the Associated Press reports, and give the new paper a good send-off.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—Five new Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad were elected to-day—among them Francis B. Hay and Chas. J. Morrill, of Boston, and Joseph Seligman, of New York.

W. W. Graves, Clerk of the steamer Utah, who absconded last Tuesday with several thousand dollars of bonds and money, was arrested to-day in Idaho City, by Detective Harrigan, of this city.

The Committee appointed by the County Court some time since to investigate the charges of fraud, &c., against Constantine Maguire, State and County Collector, reported to-day that they unhesitatingly acquit Mr. Maguire of any semblance of dishonesty.

The Printers' Strike in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., March 25.—All the master printers, with one exception, have refused the terms proposed by the Typographical Union, and to-day the men are on a strike. The employers say they are determined to resist the demand, and the strikers are equally resolved to insist on an increase of wages. The newspapers will appear as usual, the different offices helping each other with the means at their command.

Greek Brigands.

A letter from Athens in the Magdeburg *Gazette* says that the Greek Capital is now almost blockaded by brigands. "No one dares to go a thousand paces out of the town without an escort, and even then the undertaking is a very dangerous one, for the brigands are concealed behind rocks and in bushes, so that the whole of the escort might be shot down before their hiding-places could be discovered. The Chief of these brigands is a man named Spanos, who has been notorious for his daring deeds during the last 30 years, and it may be said that he holds the destinies of Greece in his hands, for no progress is possible so long as the present state of things exists. The insecurity of property prevents the development of agriculture. No one dares to invest capital in land whose produce is sure to be annexed by the brigands. Nearly every day bands of peasants are brought into Athens who have been compelled by the brigands to furnish them with provisions, ect.; and, as the lives of these unfortunate people are threatened when they do not comply with such requisitions, the Government only punishes them if they neglect to give information to the authorities. Half of the Greek army has been in pursuit of Spanos for months; but he and his band, which consists of only seven men, are still close to Athens, and, it is even rumored that he has, on several occasions, entered the city with the object of capturing some high personage whom he would afterward liberate only on the condition of his being given a large ransom and a free pardon. The nature of the Territory, and the proximity of the Turkish frontier, causes great difficulties to the troops, and they frequently pass hidden caverns and the short, thick bushes which cover the mountains, without guessing that the brigands are in their immediate vicinity. The shepherds and the peasants are obliged, for their own security, to warn the brigands of the approach of the troops on such occasions. This is done according to a well-developed plan; they either throw stones with hieroglyphics upon them in places agreed upon beforehand, or lay down sticks on which they cut certain marks. If a military detachment enters a village to make inquiries about the brigands, the peasants take their sticks and begin cutting marks upon them, in the first place to record the subject of the conversation, and next to enable the brigands—some of whom are generally posted on a hill in the vicinity with excellent field-glasses—to observe what is going on."

Jim Fisk's First Composition.

From McAlpine's Life and Times of James Fisk, Jr.

One of his copy-books, used when he was about 12 years of age, is still preserved by his stepmother at her home in Brattleboro, and to say that it is a literary curiosity is to do meagre justice to one of the most original of all the written results of school-boy labor ever examined by the critic. Hardly a page but shows the antipathy of the boy to everything like set forms, and hardly a line but bears evidence of his natural contempt for uniformity. The little book contains three or four compositions, one of which, entitled, "A Piece about the Dog," is as unique as anything ever penned by Artemus Ward. The young writer says in his "Piece" (which had evidently been originally written "Peace"):

"A Dog is an animal with fore legs because he is a quadrooped. I like large dogs best because they can run farther and fight better than little dogs and they can also catch rabits. A big dog aint worth much without he has got good breed into him. Then I had rather hev a little one. They can also drag sleds some has been learned to cary sticks and baskets and setorer. The bulldog is the best fighting dog because most likely he was made for that purpose. A terrier good mostly for rats, but they can also fight. I think the newfoundland is the noblest dog he saves children from drowning, and they are sagasious. This is all for the present."

The new telescope built at York, England, has an object glass 25 inches in diameter—not 35, as has been erroneously stated.

WYOMING.

Rapid Settlement—Laramie—Cheyenne—Stock Raising—Railroad.

Fine Mountain Scenery—Elk Mountain—Rawlins—Carbon—Coal Mines—Mine on Fire.

Benton City—Mountain Breezes—Old Trappers—Queer Salutations—Severe Winters.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LARAMIE, Wyoming Territory, March 19.

Perhaps there is no portion of the United States which has had so remarkable a growth as the Territory of Wyoming. Six years ago there were few, if any, white settlers within her borders outside of the military posts. Now there are a number of towns of considerable pretensions, and Cheyenne and Laramie are ranked as cities. True it is that the word "city" does not stand for much in Western nomenclature, and a single adobe hut has frequently been dignified with that appellation; but, in these cases, it is not misplaced.

CHEYENNE

boasts a number of fine buildings, a branch railroad to Denver, in Colorado, and a military post near by, which is, perhaps, the largest of any belonging to the Republic. The town is stretched out on a gravel plain, is regularly divided into blocks, and is, withal, the Capital of the Territory. In summer-time, when the trains arrive, it puts on quite a business-like air, which seems to say, "Perhaps you don't think this is much of a city! Oh, no, I reckon not! All aboard for the Denver Pacific Railroad! Baggage here for Fort Laramie!"

LARAMIE.

Fort Laramie and Laramie City are two different und distinct places. They are both located on Laramie River,—the latter near Laramie Plains, in sight of Laramie Peak. Why not call the Territory Laramie at once? All this comes of naming everything after a trapper who was killed in this vicinity years ago by the Indians, and whose name was of course Laramie. At least, Mr. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, says so, and he ought to know about it, as he travelled over this country 40 years ago. A man who cannot say Laramie every fifth word, has no business in this Territory.

Now, the next town in importance to Cheyenne is as before mentioned, Laramie City, situated as has been stated; and a very handsome town it is, in spite of its name. The inhabitants have planted many shade trees; have made good ditches around each block, in which pure fresh water runs all of the time, and have done much towards rendering the place one of the most pleasant in the Rocky Mountain region, especially during the summer months.

CATTLE.

About here, too, there is a magnificent grazing ground for immense herds of cattle, and, singular as it may appear, the greater number of these herds have not suffered much during the intense cold of the past winter. The herds which have suffered most are those known as Texas cattle, which were driven in last summer and fall from the Texas plains, way off to the south. The blood of these animals was thin; they had not yet got acclimated, and have, consequently, suffered severely.

MINING.

Stock-raising is, and will continue to be, the great business of this Territory, though mining interests will increase in importance, and valuable mines of gold and silver will be found in the gorges of the mountains. Already several mines have been discovered, and those in the Sweetwater country have yielded rich returns in several instances. Miners who have made their pile may be met with occasionally, enjoying themselves in their peculiar way, and as limber as a flock of ducks. New-comers are by no means transported at this prospect of civilization, but a short residence in this altitude serves to do away with many prejudices.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

is the great artery of this country. Everything is brought in and carried out on this thoroughfare; and, at certain distances along it, villages are springing up, and giving life and beauty to the landscape.

COAL.

There are immense coal-fields underlying the great plateaus in the Rocky Mountains, and these are being worked with success. Already Wyoming coal has made a good name for itself, and has helped out amazingly the great problem of how to get along without timber,—this having been a question which has exercised many able minds, and one which has given rise to much anxiety, both as it regards the railroad and the settlers.

In Wyoming there are some magnificent mountain views, as may well be imagined. On the road leading out from Fort Bridger to the Big Bend of Bear River, as one reaches the top of the mountain, above the headwaters of the Muddy Fork of Green River, a splendid panorama is unrolled, which has few equals. Far below are many beautiful villages, through which can be traced the silver rills, and the course of Bear River can easily be seen, as it stretches along in the distance, while far beyond are the purple mountain-ranges of Northeastern Utah and Southwestern Idaho, covered with snow even in midsummer, their summits half-hidden among the white clouds, which hover above them in all their beauty and magnificent grandeur,—the hills near by being clothed in green, while the dark purple and brown of the distant ranges blend in a scene of indescribable beauty and wonderful sublimity. The hues on the mountain-sides, mellowed in the light of a clouded sky, give a finish to the landscape, and render it as charming as the most vivid imagination can conceive.

Almost all of the views in Wyoming have a russet appearance, which is not particularly inviting. Near St. Mary's, the long, rocky ranges, the low, gravelly hills, and numerous valleys are all dotted with a reddish-brown color, and stand out boldly against a clear blue sky. Far away to the eastward is Elk Mountain, dressed in dark robes and pines, on which are the snows of winter,—forming one of the prominent landmarks of Wyoming. This is a noble mountain view, and one which fixes itself firmly in the mind, where it remains in all its magnificence. Elsewhere, round about, are low hills, with smooth curved outlines, running off in the distance like the waves of the sea. For miles and miles, north and south, they extend, covered with boulders and gravel, stunted growths of sage-brush, and large patches of bunch-grass.

RAWLINS.

At Rawlins, named in honor of the late General Rawlins, formerly Secretary of War, the Union Pacific Railroad Company have their machine shops. It seems that these shops have been misplaced, they being too far from a living stream of water of sufficient dimensions. The village has a stunted growth, and the Company seems to be working all of the time against the laws of nature. The fact is, this settlement ought to have been made near the North Fork of the Platte, 17 miles to the eastward, and near the present site of Fort Fred. Steele. A considerable sum of money has been expended in bringing water to this locality, and now there is only a limited supply. This could all have been obviated if the settlement had been made near the river bank. It is only a question of time when the work shops, houses and various other improvements will be moved hence to a more suitable locality.

CARBON.

The town of Carbon is 9 miles west of the Medicine Bow River, which is a tributary of the North Platte, and it was at this place that coal was first discovered on the line of the railroad in 1868. The mines are of considerable extent, and consist of three veins, relatively 8, 4, and 5 feet in thickness, lying one above the other, and underlying an extent of country 2 miles wide, north and south, by 3 or 4 miles, east and west. This was the scene of a considerable riot last summer, where one party of miners attempted to smoke another party out of the mines, much in the same manner that the grim old Marshal Pelissier, of the French army, smoked out and destroyed the Algerines at the Caves of Dahra, in 1844. It is probable they would have succeeded had not Colonel Brackett come on with a company of soldiers from Fort Fred. Steele, and released the unfortunate prisoners.

A COAL-VEIN ON FIRE.

At this place, one of the coal-veins is still on fire, and one of the most remarkable sights can be witnessed which are to be found in America. For miles around, the whole earth beneath the surface is on fire, and smoke may be seen issuing from hundreds of holes on the surface. The mine caught fire by spontaneous combustion, or by the accumulation of combustible matter in one of the shafts,—it is not known certainly which. It continued to burn for a long time almost unknown to the owners and employes, until Sunday, the 18th of December, 1870, when a most terrific explosion took place, which shook the earth for miles around. Large timbers were blown in every direction, houses fell, others were set on fire, and the large posts used for supporting the walls of the mine were blown into splinters. It was a fearful blast, and frightened, as well it might, everybody in the neighborhood. It looks now on the hill like the vast crater of a volcano,—the detritus of rocks, scoriæ, stones, and gravel being thrown about in the wildest confusion.

BENTON CITY.

At Benton City may be found a few old rusty tin sardine-boxes and peach-cans, a few mounds of earth where the chimneys stood,—and that is all of Benton City. The glory has departed, and it has ceased to exist, except upon the map of the United States, where it makes a most dignified and satisfactory showing. There is not a tree in sight, and even the poor little miserable prairie-wolves look upon the remains with the greatest contempt. Human works can sink no lower than this, and the city which was to perpetuate the name of "Old Bullion" has mingled with the dust and gravel of the Great American Desert.

AWAY UP IN THE MOUNTAINS

there are several things which are not to be found elsewhere in as excellent quality. One of these,—the main one in fact, is the pure air. The breezes are loaded with health and strength, and impart to the system an elasticity and exhilaration which it is impossible to describe. The seasons are late, and agriculture does not thrive well, amid the slopes of the Sierras. However, it is all a good grazing country, and eventually large herds of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats will be raised where now the elk, black-tailed deer, mountain-sheep, and antelope have free range. This is an excellent field for the hunter, and, 30 and 40 miles away from the railroad, game is found in great plenty.

HUNTERS.

This was formerly the favorite hunting-ground of the Fur Companies. The names of many of the old hunters have been given to rivers and trading posts. Portneuf was a Canadian trapper, who was killed by the Indians; his name was given to a considerable stream which empties into the Snake River near Fort Hall, in Idaho. John Day was a Virginia hunter, who died in Oregon, and his name is commemorated in one of the most considerable branches of the Columbia River. So on through the great region of the mountains, the trappers and their scarcely less wild friends and foes, the Indians, had everything their own way. And even now trappers may occasionally be found near the banks of the mountain streams, with their Indian wives, as happy and contented as any men living. They make up their bales of beaver-skins as adroitly as ever, and occasionally entice into their traps mink, marten, otter, and muskrats. It is a devil-may-care sort of a life, and as worthless a one as any gypsy could desire. Still, there is a good deal of pleasure in it, and any one who has eaten fresh mountain trout, cooked, in the open air, by himself, in a frying-pan, knows what a delicacy there is on earth, and knows, moreover, that nothing that he can get in the finest hotel in the land can begin to compare with it. Take these trout just after dark, and eat them by the light of a "grease-wood" fire, and "you've no call to wish Mr. Astor your uncle."

LEWIS AND CLARK

had high times in their trip across the Continent. They spent their first winter, 1804–'5, at Fort Mandan (now Fort Clark, or near there), 6 miles below Knife River, on the banks of the Missouri River in Dakota. Their second winter was spent at Fort Clatsop, on the west side of, and 3 miles up, the Nutal River from Meriwether Bay, and 7 miles from the nearest point on the Pacific Ocean. The Killamucks were the only tribe of Indians west of the Rocky Mountains who had a distinctive name for the Columbia River, which they called Chockalilum. The others called it by the Chinook name, Hyuchuck, or Big Water, which was as applicable to any other stream as to that of the Columbia.

THE INHABITANTS OF LARAMIE CITY

have an off-hand way with strangers, which serves to put them at their ease at once. Some time since, your correspondent reached this city on a freight train. He had been travelling all night, and felt as if a shave would do him good. Accordingly he started out, with a companion, to find a barber's shop, and, it being early in the morning, he had some trouble in finding one open. While looking about, a large, heavy man came up to him, and gave him a punch in the ribs, exclaiming at the same time:

"Here's a New Yorker."

"Yes," answered your correspondent.

"From about the neighborhood of Albany?"

"Right again," was the answer.

"I've seen some of your tribe there before to-day," said he, and inquiring what we were looking for, and showing us where to find a shop, he went on about his business. This seems somewhat strange, but it is true, and shows considerable sharpness on the part of the gentleman from Laramie.

While in the shop, a "Piker" came in, and asked another how he was getting along. "Oh!" was the reply, "I manage to keep the fork-ed end down." Now there was a deal of satisfaction about this, as it showed that our friend from Pike was able to keep up on his feet, or, in other words, to keep the "fork-ed," and not the solid, end down.

Such is our thriving young Territory in the mountains, which is already the home of many worthy and enterprising men. It has not yet been organized three years, but still makes a very respectable figure in the Far West. Gradually the great tide of immigration is reaching our borders, and each succeeding spring sees great improvements.

THE LAST WINTER

has been a very severe one, and here, as elsewhere, there has been a great deal of suffering. Everybody has heard how the passengers on the railroad trains suffered for want of food, and how fearful were the passes in the mountains. It is to be hoped that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be better prepared next winter, and that we may not be called upon to witness again such depressing scenes along the line of this road.

LONGFELLOW'S INDIAN SONG.

Years before this territory was thought of, Mr. Longfellow sang an Indian song:

From the vale of Tawasentha,
From the valley of Wyoming,
From the groves of Tuscaloosa,
From the far-off Rocky Mountains.

This sounds almost like prophecy, although the Wyoming then thought about was way off in the State of Pennsylvania.

ALGEBRA.

DRESS GOODS.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.
Invite
prompt-paying
Country Merchants
to examine
a large line of
medium-priced
Dress Goods,
which
they offer at
extraordinary bargains,
South Canal and West Washington-sts.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN

Call the attention of buyers to their large stock of

Haydole's Hammers, Blood's Hatchets, Ohio Tool Co.'s Planes, Shelf Hardware, Wheeling Nails, Fence Wire, Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, Agricultural Tools, Etc., Etc.

We are Headquarters for the
Genuine Batcheller Forks.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
57 West Lake-st., Chicago.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

BLISS & SNOW,
Stationers,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
AND
Commercial Printers,
Offer to Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, Railroad and Insurance Companies, a large and well-selected stock of Stationery and Blank Books, in great variety, at low figures.
No. 66 South Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Through Line to Waterloo and Cedar Falls, via Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Commencing Sunday, March 24.

Through Pullman Sleeping Coaches to Waterloo and Cedar Falls will be attached to the regular Night Express train, leaving the Wells-st. depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 9:45 p. m. daily (Saturdays excepted), arriving at Cedar Falls the next forenoon, and making close connections for all points in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. Through tickets on sale at the City Ticket Office, 51 West Madison-st., and at the Wells-st. depot.

M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Sup't.
H. P. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
HAVE OPENED
A SPLENDID LINE
OF
"Dolly Varden" styles in French Prints, Cretonnes, Percales, Reps, &c.
Handsome English Prints, Spring Styles.
Large assortment new American Prints.
New lot of Ladies' Skirtings, Moreens, &c.
New Attractions in Spring Dress Goods at 25 and 20 cents, on the cheap tables.
Novelties in Silk and Wool Poplins, Poplinettes, &c., for Spring wear.
New Spring Shades Pim's Irish Poplins.
Latest Styles in Stripe and Raye Silks, white and grisaille grounds, various qualities.
Newest shades in Plain Colored Gros Grain and Taffeta Silks, cheap.
The cheapest Black Gros Grains anywhere.
The largest and best assortment of Japanese Silks, and guaranteed lowest prices.
The best 62 1-2c Japanese in the country.
Large stock of elegant new Spring Shawls.
Elegant Silk Bows, Lace Collars, Ties, &c.
The best $1 Kid Glove in the city.
329 West Madison-st.,
OPPOSITE ABERDEEN.

NEW BOOKS.

Popular Novels.

I.
The Seventh Edition
OF
Mrs. Edwards's Popular Story,
OUGHT WE TO VISIT HER?
PRICE $1.00.

II.
The Fourth Edition.
OF
Justin McCarthy's Attractive Story,
LADY JUDITH.
PRICE $1.25.

III.
The Third Edition
OF
J. W. DeForest's Powerful Story,
OVERLAND.
PRICE $1.00.

IV.
Miss Douglas's Fascinating Story,
Lucia: Her Problem.
One vol. Cloth, $1.50.

Either of the above sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Address
SHELDON & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDENDS
FROM
INSOLVENT
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Astor, Manhattan, North American,
Atlantic, Market, Security,
Fulton, New Amsterdam, Yonkers.

The undersigned, now in New York city, will collect dividends declared, or about to be declared, by the above companies. Particulars at my office.

R. H. LAWRENCE,
10 Eldridge-court.

ASTOR
Fire Insurance Company
DIVIDEND.

Creditors are hereby notified that, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, I will pay a first Dividend of Forty (40) per cent on all adjusted claims against the Astor Fire Insurance Company, of New York, on and after Monday, the 25th day of March, 1872, at my office, No. 183 Broadway, in said city of New York. Blank receipts for the dividend may be had without charge on application to JAMES VAN INWAGEN, Esq., 92 West Madison-st., Chicago, who will furnish all requisite information.

JAS. YERRANCE, Receiver.
New York, March 21, 1872.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,
OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.
Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this Company. We take no other risks.
A. H. DARROW,
General Agent for Illinois, 367 Warren-av., Chicago.

CLEVELAND.
The VERY HIGHEST price paid for policies in above Company by
BUTLER & CO., Bankers,
187 West Madison-st.

PAVING MATERIAL.

CHICAGO PAVING COMP'Y,
No. 132 West Washington-st.

This Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and is now prepared to construct SIDEWALKS, PAVEMENTS IN STREETS, ALLEYS, COURTS, CELLARS, and AREAS, with
CONCRETE PAVEMENT,
COMPOSED OF
Cuban Asphaltum
AND
Pure Crushed Rock,
Under the Van Camp Patent, making the MOST DURABLE pavement in the world, not liable to decay, and absolutely
Indestructible by Fire.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Letters Patent for this Pavement were issued to Dr. Van Camp, of Washington City, in 1867, and this Company have purchased and is sole owner of the right for Cook County.

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and all other persons are notified that any infringement upon this Patent will be promptly prosecuted in the United States Courts.

JOHN McCAFFERY, Pres't.
Chicago, March 18, 1872.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.

Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday. Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75. Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Offices of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.; or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 51 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

Just arrived with a lot of German Singing Canaries, also, Blackbirds, Thrushes, Nightingales, etc., etc. For sale, wholesale and retail, at 34 East Kinzie-st.
AU. HENRY.

LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

BROOKLYN LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.

NET ASSETS, December 31, 1870		$1,443,913.70
RECEIPTS.		
For Premiums	$636,828.27	
For Interest and Prem. on Gold	90,877.83	
For Gain on Securities	14,977.50	
For Reinsurance	5,060.00	
		747,343.30
		$2,191,256.60
DISBURSEMENTS.		
To Policy-holders—Claims by death	$141,371.00	
To Policy-holders—Surrender Values and Purchased Policies	187,255.12	
To Dividends	63,865.26	
To Licenses, Taxes, &c.	9,670.63	
To Profit and Loss	10,365.75	
To Reinsurance	4,573.25	
To Furniture	1,279.79	
To Purchase of Agents' Annuities	37,849.47	
		$456,471.83
EXPENSES.		
Commissions on New Policies	$37,912.00	
Commissions on Renewal Policies	27,044.49	
Medical Fees	5,169.94	
Salaries of all Employes and Officers	42,691.00	
For all other Expenses, inclusive of Rents, Printing, Advertising, Postage, of all the Agencies, Local, General, Special, and Travelling, &c., &c.	8,599.46	
Total Expense	$120,417.89	179,889.77
NET ASSETS,* Dec. 31, 1871		$1,611,366.93
Interest accrued but not due	$33,188.52	
Deferred Semi-Annual and Quarterly Instalments of Premiums, $56,317.00, less highest possible margin for collection, $5,679.13	50,638.51	
Lowest possible Cash Estimate of Commuted Commissions and Purchased Annuities	22,000.00	
Furniture, Safes, &c., at one-half cost	8,100.00	116,927.07
TOTAL ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1871		$1,728,294.00

*Increase in net assets, $167,453.23.

The reader will particularly note that this amount of assets does not contain one dollar of "unpaid premiums" or "premiums in course of transmission"—items which, to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars, universally characterize the statements and reports of life insurance companies. The above assets are in every degree sound, tangible, and of full value.

Balance Sheet as to Policy-Holders, December 31, 1871.

ASSETS:

Loans on bond and mortgage (secured by Brooklyn city property, valued at more than double the amount of loans)	$786,450.00
Interest accrued on same	9,535.01
Call loans (secured by United States stocks)	2,000.00
Call loans (secured by Hanover Fire Insurance stock) worth $2,600	1,500.00
United States bonds, market value	187,050.00
Old Virginia State stock*	24,300.00
Interest accrued on same	4,860.00
Old South Carolina State stock*	25,000.00
Interest accrued on same	1,500.00
Cash quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred $56,317.00, less margin $5,679.13	50,638.51
Cash in bank and on hand	37,455.82
Premium loans made to policy holders on policies in force (the amount on each being very much less than the reserve required on same, and constituting a full and acknowledged lien on the policy)	470,242.92
Interest accrued, but not due	17,352.62
Cash temporary loans to policy holders (the policies being held by the Company as collateral)	17,522.47
Office furniture at home office and agencies (at one-half the cash value)	8,100.00
Agents' ledger balances (on open accounts and secured by bonds)	19,745.42
Purchased agents annuities and commuted commissions	22,000.00
Total	$1,728,294.00

*The State Bonds of Virginia and South Carolina were purchased not as investments, but in accordance with the laws of those States. All Life Companies are required to make these special deposits for the security of the resident policy-holders of the States in question.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, being the present cash value of all the liabilities of the Company, computed according to the New York standard of solvency, at 4½ per cent interest	$1,453,768.00
Losses reported, but not yet due	29,600.00
All other Liabilities	1,500.00
Surplus as to Policy-holders	$243,426.00
Total	$1,728,294.00

A dividend will be paid, available on the annual settlement of premiums due after March 1, 1872, to each participating policy, in the proportion which such policy contributed to the amount of divisible surplus.

WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor of Brooklyn.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, Pres. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Manufacturer.
AUGUSTUS E. MASTERS, Merchant.
DANFORD N. BARNEY, Wells, Fargo & Co.
DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Retired Merchant.
WILLIAM H. LYON, Merchant.
JAMES M. WATERBURY, President Houston Street Ferry Company.
RICHARD D. DUYCKINCK, Treasurer of Atlantic Iron Works.
MICHAEL CHAUNCEY, D. & M. Chauncey.
CURTIS NOBLE, Retired Merchant.
ISAAC VAN ANDEN, Proprietor Brooklyn Eagle.
AUGUSTUS FORD, Attorney, 32 Broadway, New York.
JOHN C. BEALE, President Woodward Carbonizing Company.
ARNOLD A. LEWIS, Merchant.
EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Attorney.
JACOB K. OLWINE, Retired.
JAMES F. WHITNEY, Merchant.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL.D., Medical Director.
GEORGE R. BROWN, Retired Merchant.
GEORGE A. THORNE, Vice President Brooklyn Bank.
JOHN DAVOL, Manufacturer.
JOHN F. MAUGER, Merchant.
JOHN P. PHELPS, Merchant.
WM. H. WALLACE, Merchant.
DAVID M. CHAUNCEY, Retired.
EDWARD TODD, Manufacturer.
WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary.
JOHN H. BAKER, President Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.
JOHN HALSEY, Importer.
ISAAC CARHART, Retired.
F. BEADLESTON, President Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company.
STEPHEN T. KING, Broker.

For Books, Circulars, Plans, and information, apply by mail or in person to the

OFFICERS.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Vice President
WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary
WILLIAM B. HUTCHER, Cashier
D. P. FACKLER, Consulting Actuary
DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL.D., Medical Director
AUGUSTUS FORD, Attorney

J. R. DEWEY, State Agent,
128 Hoyne-st., Chicago.

The present office is located 141 Broadway, New York City. On and after May 1, 1872, the offices will be Nos. 329 and 332 Broadway, corner of Pearl-st., New York. Brooklyn office, 211 Montague-st.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

REAL ESTATE.

LAKE FOREST
Lots for sale on easy terms.
M. V. HOTCHKISS, Agent,
328 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Public Notice

Is hereby given to all Architects who have prepared sketches of plans for a Jail and Criminal Court-Room for the County of Cook, to present the same to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of County Commissioners of said County, for inspection at the County Clerk's office, on or before April 1, 1872, with a statement in writing of the probable cost thereof, and what portion of the material in the old Court House can be used in the construction of such a building.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
Committee on Public Buildings.
Chicago, March 22, 1872.

All dailies in the city will publish the above until the first Monday in April.

ROOMS RELIEF COMMITTEE, I. O. O. F.,
Corner Harrison and Sangamon-sts.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1872.

On and after April 1, no supplies will be distributed or relief afforded by this Committee, except in special cases. Able-bodied men need not apply, as their applications will be refused. Hereafter all applications may be made in writing, directed as above.

J. WARD ELLIS, Chairman.
JOHN G. ROGERS, Treasurer.
H. B. SHERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE (late) SECURITY INSURANCE CO., 160 Broadway, New York, March 18, 1872.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—Information as to the collection of the First Dividend, upon ascertained and adjusted debts of the (late) Security Insurance Co. will be given, and appropriate blanks furnished, gratuitously, on application to William G. Ferguson, 800 Wabash-av., Chicago.

A. F. HASTINGS, Receiver.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notwithstanding the GREAT ADVANCE in the price of iron, the price of
Howe's Standard Scales
Has not been advanced. The present is a favorable time for all wanting Scales, during the coming season, to call at 125 Michigan-av., and make their contracts.

The largest ASSORTMENT in the West. Every Scale warranted.

A. M. GILBERT & CO.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
66 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FARNUM, FLAGG & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
119 Summer-st., Boston,
HAVE A FULL LINE OF SAMPLES AT
266 West Madison-st., Chicago,
10 PER CENT LOWER
THAN ANY WESTERN HOUSE.
Are closing out our entire Chicago stock
AT COST.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
283 and 285 Wabash-av.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.,
Invite the attention of buyers to the largest stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
Ever offered in Chicago.
We continue to manufacture our
CELEBRATED
CUSTOM WORK!
All omnibuses to and from the West Side pass our door.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

E. H. PITKIN, late with Johnson & Abbey.
J. W. BROOKS, Jr., late with Burley & Tyrrell.

PITKIN & BROOKS,
303 Michigan-av.
Wholesale
Crockery,
OHIO STONE WARE,
GLASSWARE,
Lamps, Kerosene, Chandeliers, and Yellow and Rockingham Ware.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. HOWARD & CO.
WOOL.
We have some choice lots fine and medium Foreign Wools, at prices lower than domestic.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
Foot West Washington-st., Chicago.
Correspondence relating to clip of 1872 solicited.

HOVEY & CO.
REOPENED with a full stock of
SEEDS,
Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers,
RUSTIC WORK, ETC.
17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.
For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by MR. JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

O'BRIEN'S
Art Emporium,
REOPENED AT
692 WABASH-AV.,
With a complete stock of Chromos, Engravings, and Picture Frames; Artists' Materials, Sheet Wax, and Glass Shades, etc.

The Niagara Elevating Co.,
CAPITAL, $250,000.
THOMAS CLARK, Prest. CYRUS CLARKE, Vice Prest.
JOHN WHITE, Secy. and Treas.
Will receive consignments of grain for storage, transhipment by Canal, Erie and New York Central Railroads or for sale. OFFICE NO. 8, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Buffalo, N. Y.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

Merchant Tailors.
R. W. DODD, successor to Wm. Lock, 634 Wabash-av., has just received a fine stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, under the usual condition heretofore published, will be received at this office, and also at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at the several posts named below, until 12 m., Wednesday, the 1st of May, 1872, for furnishing supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, at the following Military Posts in the Department of Texas:

Austin, Texas—300 cords of wood, 20,000 pounds of corn, 12,000 pounds of oats or barley, 51,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Bliss, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels charcoal, 155,000 pounds of corn, 75,000 pounds of oats or barley, 265,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Brown, Texas—800 cords of wood, 40,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Clark, Texas—1,210 cords of wood, 1,500 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 725,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Concho, Texas—1,200 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 510,000 pounds of corn, 455,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,790,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Davis, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 340,000 pounds of corn, 170,000 pounds of oats or barley, 745,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Duncan, Texas—800 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 310,000 pounds of corn, 155,000 pounds of oats or barley, 620,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Griffin, Texas—1,400 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,000,000 pounds of corn, 435,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,900,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McIntosh, Texas—500 cords of wood, 190,000 pounds of hay.

Fort McKavett, Texas—1,000 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 480,000 pounds of corn, 240,000 pounds of oats or barley, 1,000,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Quitman, Texas—400 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 200,000 pounds of corn, 100,000 pounds of oats or barley, 410,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Richardson, Texas—2,300 cords of wood, 2,000 bushels of charcoal, 1,520,000 pounds of corn, 910,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,500,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Stockton, Texas—800 cords of wood, 1,000 bushels of charcoal, 385,000 pounds of corn, 190,000 pounds of oats or barley.

Ringgold Barracks, Texas—600 cords of wood, 500 bushels of charcoal, 215,000 pounds of hay.

San Antonio, Texas—2,000 cords of wood, 2,500 bushels of charcoal, 905,000 pounds of corn, 475,000 pounds of oats or barley, 2,000,000 pounds of hay.

Fort Sill, Indian Territory—2,000 cords of wood, 1,855,000 pounds of corn, 1,322,000 pounds of oats or barley, 3,280,000 pounds of hay.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post, according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Separate bids should be made for each post, and for each class of supplies.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each post and each kind of supply.

It is desired to purchase in the vicinity of each post from the products of the neighboring ranches and farms, and bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be considered.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 1, 1872.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m. Wednesday, the 1st day of May, 1872, for transportation of army supplies from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th day of June, 1873, on the following routes, viz.: Routes Nos. One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, and Eight. Blanks and requirements can be obtained upon application to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois; the Depot Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri; and the Depot Quartermaster, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at this office. A copy of the requirements, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, March 25.

In the local money market there were no features of special importance to-day. The banks are tolerably well supplied with loanable funds yet, but bankers are all anticipating a tight money market a few weeks hence.

Exchange was weaker to-day, probably owing to some increase in the country demand for currency. Sales were made between banks at 25c per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The most prominent feature in the local markets to-day was the decline in the price of wheat. All last week the cold weather afforded a pretext for sustaining prices for wheat, which in comparison with those for other articles of food must be regarded as abnormally high. But the favorable change in the temperature during the last two days leaves no legitimate cause for sustaining the artificial prices that have ruled both here and in New York.

It is now definitely understood between the city railway companies that they will consolidate and water up their stock.

The gamble in Erie run that utterly worthless stock up to 60 to-day, against 30 a month ago, an advance of 100 per cent. The bubble is certain to collapse sooner or later, and when it does, the decline—as is always the case under such circumstances—will be ten times more rapid than the rise. Rock Island fell nearly 20 per cent in two hours once last June, and yet that was a stock to which there was a real value. When Erie collapses it will go lower than it was a month ago.

HONORABLE ACTION OF AN INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The recent action of the Managers of the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, in declaring an *extra dividend* of 8 per cent to its creditors over and above what they had proposed at first to pay, and over what the majority of the creditors had accepted as a final settlement, is extremely honorable to the Directors and officers of the Company. A circular from Mr. Robert E. Day, the President, informs the public that the Company has realized more from its assets in converting them into cash than was anticipated when submitting former statements of its financial condition to its creditors as a basis for a compromise of their claims, and it now appears that the Company can pay 38 per cent *pro rata* upon all its just indebtedness at the time of and since the Chicago fire, instead of the 30 per cent which it has heretofore offered and paid those who would accept the same on account of a compromise of their respective claims. The Company has therefore determined to pay the 8 per cent extra dividend to all its former creditors, including all those who had compromised their claims and settled at 30 per cent, and to-day (March 25) a large number of the Chicago creditors were agreeably surprised by receiving checks for the amount of this additional 8 per cent.

We refer to this action of the managers of the "City Fire of Hartford," with the more readiness and pleasure because it is evidence of a policy so different from that pursued by a majority of the insolvent Eastern insurance companies. Should the managers of this company start any new one there is no question that the $35,000 or $40,000 they have thus paid out in an extra dividend would yield them a more satisfactory return in popularity than if they had kept the money to help piece out a new capital. It is to be hoped that the managers of some of the New York companies who intend to continue in the insurance business will follow the honorable example of the "City Fire of Hartford."

THE BEEKMAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The legal notice of the 20 per cent dividend to the creditors of the Beekman Insurance Company of New York, will be found in another part of the paper. The Beekman will probably pay 35 per cent in all, and the entire business of the defunct company will probably be closed up within 3 months.

THE BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

In another part of the paper will be found the statement of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company of New York, which, if examined, will show that not only are its net assets largely in excess of its liabilities, but that they are of an extremely available and conservative character. The Brooklyn, though not a large company, is managed by some of the most substantial and honorable merchants in New York, and its abandonment of the "note plan" of deferring premiums, shows that it is managed on a system that entitles it to the confidence of the public.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115	115½
5-20's of '62	111¼	111¾
5-20's of '64	111¼	111¾
5-20's of '65	111¾	112¼
5-20's of '65, Jan. and July	110½	111
5-20's of '67, Jan. and July	111	112½
5-20's of '68, Jan. and July	111	111½
10-40's	107	107½
United States new 5 per cent's	....	....
United States currency 6's	114¼	114½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30's		100 and int.
Chicago City 7's		100 and int.
Cook County 7's		100 and int.
Gold exchange		110½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		109½@110¼
Gold and gold coupons	109½	110
Land warrants, 160's	175	185
Land warrants, 120's	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173 @175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Gold dull at 109⅞@109¾. Loans from flat to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings nearly $21,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

The stock market opened strong with Erie, the leading feature, opening at 52, and under large orders for foreign account advancing to 55⅞, without any reaction. There was great excitement, and competition among bidders became so great that there was a difference of one-half per cent in sales at 55⅞. The demand was apparently satisfied for the time being, and the stock reacted to 54⅞, but here the demand set in actively, and the price was run up with few reactions to 60, at which price it closed. The transactions for the day were enormous, and will probably reach 200,000 shares. The advance in London was the main reason assigned for this sharp advance here to-day. Some private telegrams this afternoon quoted the stock as high as 60 in London. Erie is very scarce for delivery, and it is stated there are 100,000 shares in the Erie office awaiting transfer for European account. The last cable quotation was 48½. The next in point of interest was St. Paul, common and preferred. The former advanced 2½, and the latter 1½. Ohios, Northwestern, Rock Island and Pacific Mail were pretty active, and higher. Otherwise the market was dull, but generally steady, and money easy at 6@7.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:			
Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	112½
Coupons, '62	111¾	Coupons, '68	112½
Coupons, '64	111⅞	10-40s	107½
Coupons, '65	112¼	Currency 6s	115
Coupons, '65, new	110½		
State bonds:			
Missouris	95	Old Virginias	54
Old Tennessees	67	Old North Carolinas	37
New Tennessees	67	New N. Carolinas	23
New Virginias	56		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	96	New Jersey Central	112½
Western Union Tel.	75	St. Paul	62½
Quicksilver	42¼	St. Paul preferred	81½
Adams Express	98	Wabash	77⅝
Wells & Fargo Ex.	77	Wabash preferred	85
American Express	72½	Fort Wayne	97
United States Ex.	79½	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	60½	Terre Haute pref.	64
New York Central	96¾	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central scrip	96¼	Chi. & Alton pref.	120
Erie	60	Ohio & Mississippi	49⅜
Erie preferred	79½	Cin., Col. & Cleve.	89
Harlem	111	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	135
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	94
Reading	114½	Indiana Central	25½
Michigan Central	114½	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific	38⅜
Northwestern	82	Can. Pacific Bonds	101½
Northwestern pref.	94½	Union Pacific Bonds	91½
Rock Island	114½	Del. & Lack.	112

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received 1872.	Received 1871.	Shipped 1872.	Shipped 1871.
Flour, brls	2,493	2,807	2,992	2,378
Wheat, bu	2,875	6,930	4,333	21,295
Corn, bu	49,445	39,300	6,357	69,092
Oats, bu	10,930	12,477	12,874	2,853
Rye, bu	1,007	1,458	1,430	....
Barley, bu	8,035	2,700	12,455	....
Grass seed, lbs	120,587	117,079	99,264	36,460
Flax seed, lbs	....	755	16,620	21,000
Broom corn, lbs	16,670	27,470	2,050	2,202
Cured meats, lbs	22,740	45,760	1,246,484	485,384
Beef, brls	23	41	....	70
Pork, brls	385	387	185	1,602
Lard, lbs	34,120	22,130	442,407	169,820
Tallow, lbs	18,350	15,188	3,100	3,400
Butter, lbs	34,685	38,495	36,610	22,363
D. hogs, No	194	116	1	....
Live hogs, No	2,353	1,823	4,083	5,308
Cattle, No	816	1,365	1,211	1,911
Sheep, No	365	146	1,036	....
Hides, lbs	141,550	96,224	140,143	49,080
Highwines, brls	414	358	510	405
Wool, lbs	5,450	23,816	63,396	16,670
Potatoes, bu	3,605	6,656	....	....
Lumber, m	1,102	84	682	1,739
Shingles, m	2,250	1,640	1,920	154
Lath, m	400	....	35	627
Salt, brls	....	....	768	....

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 789 bu rye; 197 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat, 70 cars corn, 1 car oats, 1 car barley. Total 73 cars, or 29,000 bu.

The sale of the choice of sample tables on 'Change will be made on Wednesday morning next. The purchasers will have the right to choose, in the same order, their places in the new building, when ready for occupancy.

The annual election of officers of the Board of Trade will be held on Monday next; the *elect* will hold office till the 1st of January next, at which date the Board of Trade year will be made synchronous with the calendar year.

A reduction of 5c per 100 lbs was made to-day, in the rates of freight from this city to the seaboard. The fact is a cheering sign that the opening of lake navigation is near at hand.

The leading produce markets were again weaker to-day, with a moderate amount of trading in grain circles. It was expected by some that the rain would cause an advance in prices, but buyers were not anxious enough for this. The outside markets were very quiet, the weather not being favorable to out of door exercises.

Highwines were quiet, and quoted scarce. Holders generally asked 85c, an improvement of ½c on Saturday's prices, but buyers were unwilling to pay more than 84c. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 84c.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 17½@18c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 18½@19c for do to Oswego.

Provisions were rather quiet; and again lower, except on meats. Pork declined about 10c ₽ brl, and lard 5c ₽ 100 lbs, with very few buyers at any price, unless where it would make a settlement. The provision market seems to be effectually controlled by a small knot of operators, who put prices up when they want to sell, and bear them down when they wish to buy, making the smaller fry to bleed both ways. On no other supposition can the irregularities of the market be accounted for. Pork opened this morning strong at Saturday's quotations, fell off 15c, and closed relatively firm. Lard was scarcely mentioned. Meats were dull but unchanged. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.55@11.60; do, seller April, $11.65@11.70; do, seller May, $11.80@11.85; do, seller June, $11.95@12.00; do, seller July, $12.15; prime mess, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.25@8.30; do, seller April, $8.32½@8.37½; do, seller May, $8.42½@8.47½; do, seller June, $8.55@8.60. Green hams held at 6½@8c. Dry-salted meats at 4c for shoulders; 5½@5¾c for rough sides; 5½@5¾c for short ribs; 6½@6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs; 7c for short clear, and 10½@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $24.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller April, at $11.65; 1,000 brls do at $11.62½; 1,000 brls do at $11.60; 500 brls do, seller May, at $11.90; 2,000 brls do at $11.85; 1,500 brls do at $11.80; 500 brls do, seller June, at $11.77½; 1,200 brls do at $11.75; 250 brls do, seller June, at $11.95; 500 brls do at $12.15; 50 tcs lard at $8.32½; 50 tcs do at $8.25; 250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.37½; 500 tcs do, seller June, at $8.60; 4,000 pcs dry-salted hams (country) at 7½c; 16,000 lbs shoulders at 3½c; 200,000 lbs short clear at 6¼c; 100 brls city butcher's tallow at 8c.

Flour was dull, in an almost utter absence of orders, except a few from the local trade. Prices were nominally unchanged in spite of the depression in wheat. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.00; 200 brls do at $6.60; 300 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.25. Total, 1,050 brls. Also 10 tons of bran at $16.50 on track; and 20 tons do at $16.50 delivered.

Wheat was again weak, at an average decline of ¾c, the drop being greatest on cash and for next month's delivery. New York was not quoted lower, but the exports for last week from that city were only about 18,000 bu, owing to a lack of freight room. Liverpool was quoted unchanged, but some of the "private" timers stated that wheat had declined heavily in London. This, with the expectations of warmer weather here, broke the market. Seller May opened at $1.26, fell off ½c, improved to $1.27, declined to $1.25¼, and closed at $1.25½. Seller April sold at $1.20@1.21½, closing at the inside. Seller June was nominal at $1.26@1.28½. Seller July sold at $1.27½. Seller the month closed at about $1.19½. No 1 spring was nominal at $1.27@1.29, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 24,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21¼, 12,000 bu do at $1.21½, 15,000 bu do at $1.21, 5,600 bu do at $1.20½, 15,000 bu do at $1.20¾, 5,000 bu do at $1.20½, 5,000 bu do at $1.20, 5,000 bu at $1.19¾, 2,000 bu do No 3 spring at $1.15. Total, 66,800 bu.

Corn was fairly active but lower, being alternately steady and irregular at about Saturday's inside quotations. Liverpool was rumored to be 6d lower per 480 lbs, and that fact made many holders anxious to sell, though the number of buyers was not small. The short interest is such an extensive one that the corn market can scarcely be other than active, whichever way prices may turn; but the certainty that our present large stocks are being pressed upon heavily by immense volumes of corn in the country, waiting to come in as soon as room can be made for it, operates very bearishly. The trading to-day was principally in the more deferred options. Seller May opened at 41½c, improved to 42c, and ruled fairly active, declined to 41½c, and closed dull. Seller April sold at 37⅞@37¾c; seller June at 41½@42¾c; seller May and June at 41⅞@41¾c; and seller July at 42¾@43¾c; all closing dull at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No 2 at 37½c, 20,000 bu do at 37⅞c, 7,200 bu on track at 38c, 800 bu do at 37½c, 800 bu ears at 42c. Total 38,800 bu.

Oats were dull and ½@¾c lower, though reported strong in New York. The only buyers were for a few for May, and it is possible that their purchases were simply made for the purpose of preventing the market from falling too low in the absence of friends. Seller April sold at 30⅞c, seller May at 34⅛@34⅞c, and seller June was nominal at 35@35¾c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu rejected at 28¾c, and 1,200 bu white, by sample, at 35c.

Rye was quoted stronger, though it is impossible to tell the tone of the market, as it seems to be quoted up or down in the interest of one or two men. Car lots of regular No. 2 sold at 70c; fresh receipts of do were quoted at 71½@72c; and seller April was nominal at 68@69c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 71½c, and 1,200 bu do at 70c.

Barley was quiet, but a shade firmer. Seller April was offered at 51c, with 50½c bid, but closed at 50@50½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 53c; 1,200 bu do (regular) at 51¼c; 800 bu, by sample, at 70c; 800 bu do at 68c. 400 bu do at 63c. Total, 3,600 bu.

The following are the loaded vessels in the harbor, as recorded on the books of the Grain Registrar, with the number of bushels of grain on each:

WHEAT.			
Montauk	23,851	Northwest	23,900
CORN.			
Jessie Hoyt	21,000	M. Williams	29,160
City of Painesville	37,836	Melvina	18,381
Nabob	20,724	Golden Fleece	29,355
M. Egan	16,520	J. C. King	29,000
G. D. Norris	16,531	D. L. Tyler	4,000
T. Y. Avery	18,560	Pensaukee	27,000
Champion	25,000	Sunrise	24,906
Board of Trade	25,581	Croton	24,336
Col. Ellsworth	21,539	Unadilla	26,000
Two Fannies	23,500	Arizona	34,061
L. C. Woodruff	33,500	City of the Straits	27,809
H. C. Albrecht	14,900	Pamlico	29,847
J. S. Austin	27,000	G. H. Waud	26,866
G. Sherman	21,097	Red Wing	23,800
Wenona	25,940	Kate Richmond	15,947
Hubbard	16,771	American Union	32,099
M. Fillmore	19,161	Columbia	13,511
Fleetwing	20,960	Antaanto	21,158
S. P. Ely	40,000	Oneonta	26,999
Riverside	20,085	Dick Somers	21,271
A. P. Nichols	27,096	Naiad	20,270
C. C. Trowbridge	18,864	Czar	24,781
Neshota	17,602	Oak Leaf	19,875
Selkirk	20,000	Yankee Blade	16,200
Eveline	18,381	Carrier	12,310
Peshtigo	22,961	Yankee	18,874
Rainbow	16,497	Chas. Wall	38,605
OATS.			
James Couch	75,066	Hans Crocker	24,942
E. Tyson	15,000	Bridgewater	49,979

RECAPITULATION.

Wheat, bu	49,551
Corn, bu	1,268,020
Oats, bu	167,927
Total, 60 vessels, bu	1,485,498

The capacity of the grain vessels in the harbor, not chartered, is estimated at 800,000 to 1,000,000 bu.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular has the following:

The reports of the Western wheat crop in California, Kansas, Indiana, and Michigan are so far favorable, but the weather has been unfavorable for spring wheat sowing in the Northwestern States. Late sowing, as a general rule, has been less prolific and more exposed to the fly. The demand for the Southern States still continues for flour, the receipts of which at New Orleans the past week were greater than at New York.

The imports into Great Britain for the week ending March 2, 1872, were: Flour, 40,551 cwts; Wheat, 722,824 cwts; Corn, 349,709 cwts; Oats, 112,190 cwts; Barley, 429,872 cwts; Rye and other grain, 652 cwts; Peas, 5,910 cwts; Beans, 102,260 cwts. Total, 1,764,189 cwts.

The exports for the week ending March 2, 1872, from the United Kingdom were: Flour, 1,722 cwts; Wheat, 22,462 cwts; Corn, 41 cwts; Oats, 10,020 cwts; Barley, 362 cwts; Beans, 570 cwts. Total, 35,378 cwts.

The comparative stocks of grain in London, England:

	1872. Mar. 1.	1872. Feb. 1.	1871. Mar. 1.	1871. Jan. 1.	1872. Jan. 1.
Flour, cwt	351,400	380,000	321,640	476,400	357,000
Wheat, qrs	410,813	460,629	228,537	370,203	483,524
Corn, qrs	37,030	34,012	23,694	71,327	16,602
Oats, qrs	385,845	422,330	300,207	538,966	454,984
Barley, qrs	57,259	44,785	34,902	37,312	52,977
Rye, qrs	1,190	2,205	1,381	347	3,674
Peas, qrs	3,107	2,377	12,402	25,258	7,424
Beans, qrs	5,533	6,122	4,352	9,315	5,568
Other grain, qrs	766	448	....	....	688
Total qrs	906,258	980,012	606,341	1,115,490	1,031,582

The imports of foreign and home-grown grain into London for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, were: Wheat, 1,981,101 qrs; corn, 404,033 qrs; oats, 2,600,223 qrs; barley, 589,444 qrs; peas, 68,716 qrs; beans, 128,908 qrs; flour, 540,189 brls, and 1,088,834 sacks.

The exports for the United Kingdom for the year ending Dec 31, 1871, including home-grown and foreign, were: Wheat, 3,876,273 cwts; corn, 62,766 cwts; oats, 1,215,810 cwts; barley, 112,828 cwts; rye, etc., 30,061 cwts; peas, 34,565 cwts; beans, 11,760 cwts; flour and meal, 1,019,515 cwts.

The imports and exports of wheat and rye into and from Holland in 1871, were:

At	Imports. Wheat. lasts.	Imports. Rye. lasts.	Exports. Wheat. lasts.	Exports. Rye. lasts.
Amsterdam	18,500	52,730	....	....
Rotterdam	34,900	57,100	....	27,150
Sherdam	....	26,400	....	2,500
Groningen	....	....	....	....
Other ports	20,730	30,340	32,400	16,350
Total	74,130	165,270	32,400	46,000

One last is equal to 85¼ Winchester bushels.

Mail advices from France, under date of March 1, 1872, state that the decline in wheat in the country markets was less general. The arrivals at Marseilles were no longer of any importance, and will not be till May next. The stock of wheat in Havre on the 1st of March, 1872, was 88,800 qrs., or 710,400 bu; and of flour, 35,000 brls.

The exports from Azov Sea ports, including Taganrog, Rostoff, Yeisk, Marianopole, Berdiansk, Yenichesk, and Kertch, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, were: Wheat, 3,522,127 qrs; corn, 8,686 qrs; oats, 104,107 qrs; barley, 415,048 qrs.; rye, 335,828 qrs; linseed, 634,994 qrs.; rape seed, 148,029 qrs. Total, 5,169,319 qrs.

The stock of grain at Rostock, Germany, on the 1st inst., was small for the season of the year.

The exports from the Azov sea ports, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1871:

From	Wheat. qrs.	Corn. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Rye. qrs.	Lins'd. qrs.
Taganrog	1,075,004	....	41,355	97,730	73,397	73,064
Rostoff	905,439	....	49,960	238,604	205,721	431,776
Yeisk	133,716	3,478	9,730	9,550	4,903	55,197
Marianopole	645,263	....	....	34,024	17,806	22,630
Berdiansk	701,929	90	2,582	26,179	16,387	10,376
Ghenitchesk	50,848	....	....	1,051	11,953	1,453
Kertch	8,928	118	....	7,310	630	40,498
Total	3,522,127	3,686	104,107	415,048	335,828	634,994

Steamships delivered in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, during 1871, 1,101,345 qrs of grain and seeds.

The distribution of the exports of the hog product from New York from Nov. 1, 1871, to March 12, 1872, has been to the several foreign ports as follows:

To	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	11,428	22,543,888	54,244,186
London	9,476	498,456	3,006,066
Glasgow	2,459	4,460,197	9,163,052
Bristol	47	128,903	1,064,459
Rotterdam	....	3,835,287	....
Hamburg	15	8,216,277	3,626,060
Antwerp	....	8,276,383	10,666,485
Bremen	1,382	8,230,184	6,206,719
Stettin	....	2,327,256	13,607
Copenhagen	....	1,807,986	....
Havre	891	6,265,468	6,019,580
Villa Franca	740	....	....
Marseilles	265	2,628,799	1,660,447
West Indies	24,714	6,571,248	3,456,041
B. N. Colonies	6,447	22,496	23,023
South America	5,153	3,789,826	240,644
Other ports	873	66,430	205,578
Total, 1871-2	58,983	77,541,765	102,790,347
Total, 1870-71	57,525	39,694,573	29,990,490
Total, 1869-70	29,817	12,102,719	17,390,223

And from Nov. 1 to March 19, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	61,104	60,443	29,817
Beef, pkgs	48,142	93,477	30,036
Lard, lbs	81,082,136	36,578,410	12,102,719
Bacon, lbs	107,689,086	32,770,150	17,390,223
Butter, lbs	1,040,624	1,221,982	479,053
Cheese, lbs	7,181,527	12,769,311	6,705,240
Tallow, lbs	22,609,556	8,682,900	10,623,841

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store, at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea-board ports, frozen in on the New York canals, and in transit by rail, March 16, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	2,282,210	833,421	1,613,127	177,613
Albany	8,000	4,000	152,000	70,000
Buffalo	200,490	120,800	208,132	102,973
*Chicago	1,265,500	5,012,908	1,105,249	455,857
Milwaukee	1,688,300	628,791	274,969	111,219
*Duluth	35,009	....	....	....
Toledo	418,132	963,865	241,534	17,519
Detroit	223,920	73,412	147,317	12,619
Oswego	334,152	25,000	2,500	290,000
St. Louis	292,551	424,155	246,975	8,925
Boston	12,588	362,277	153,257	21,014
Toronto	258,134	3,369	29,413	94,348
Montreal	226,400	184,092	28,276	19,000
†Philadelphia	150,000	125,000	100,000	20,000
†Baltimore	100,000	200,000	50,000	5,000
Amount afloat on N. Y. Canals	1,116,200	1,139,312	643,275	300,034
Rail shipments for week	73,148	453,865	108,538	67,069
Total	9,469,636	11,878,494	5,376,909	1,724,922
Total March 9, '72	9,573,600	11,300,544	5,384,728	2,036,587
Total March 2, '72	9,819,211	11,236,536	5,911,184	2,127,339
Total Feb. 24, '72	9,945,029	10,784,101	6,073,627	2,086,375
Total Feb. 17, '72	10,256,915	10,608,567	6,328,023	1,977,289
Total Feb. 10, '72	10,532,209	10,842,283	6,575,905	1,972,584
Total Feb. 3, '72	10,884,601	10,540,889	6,891,[illegible]	2,088,394
Total Mar. 17, '71	8,830,120	2,929,619	2,423,[illegible]	1,083,627

*Including amount afloat in vessels. Stocks in store estimated.

†Estimated.

‡Exclusive of amount afloat in New York.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

Wool seems to be the all-absorbing staple at present. It is said that the bulk of the southern spring clip has been bought before shearing, at prices ruling from 25c to 37½c; some very undesirable clips said to be secured for less, while as high as 42½c has been paid for lots delivered in this city. The northern clip continues to command 40@45c. before shearing. Up to this date, only a few sample bales of the spring clip have appeared here—not enough to establish the price. Many Eastern buyers are expected to arrive here within the next few weeks.

We have now had a rainfall the present season of 35½ inches, and, with a continuance of the present clear, dry weather, considerable progress will yet be made in plowing and seeding wheat. Many thousands of acres are yet to be planted before the close of the season. Our exchanges have the following. The Chico *Review* says:

From all sections we hear cheerful news of the crops coming up finely. Some of the land is still too wet for plowing, but the large area already sown, together with the volunteer, promises an abundant yield. On the Bidwell Ranch, nearly 8,000 acres are already seeded.

The Stockton *Independent*, of March 11, in publishing an article from the Stanislaus *News*, giving an estimate of the approximate number of acres cultivated in grain in that county, remarks:

By this estimate it is shown that the single county of Stanislaus will this year have 457,000 acres of grain to be harvested, threshed, and taken to market. Now, it is certainly not extravagant to estimate the average yield at ten bushels to the acre, which will give a total product of 4,570,000 bushels as the grain yield of a single county, which a few years ago was considered of little value, except as a range for cattle. Few people, however, will realize the enormity of this crop by merely reading the figures which represent the number of bushels; 4,570,000 bushels of wheat are equal to 137,100 tons; would require 13,710 cars to transport it, allowing ten tons—the amount usually carried—to each car. To move this crop to market will require 274 trains of fifty cars each, and, to move the crop by rail in three months will require three such trains a day for ninety days. The aggregate length of all these trains, allowing thirty feet to a car, will be 75 3-5 miles. When it is remembered that the above estimates are for a single county in this valley, and that, in addition thereto, Merced and San Joaquin Counties will this year probably yield an equal amount, an idea may be formed of the great demand there will be for means of transportation to move this immense quantity of grain to market.

The Sacramento *Record* thus speaks of a great wheat-field:

The traveller over the railroad running south from Lathrop toward Visalia (it will reach the last-named town by the last of June), through the thriving towns of Modesto and Merced, will be struck with wonder at the magnificent broad prospect spread out before him. The road runs through a country (as level as a floor almost, and the passenger has an unobstructed view on either hand of at least 15 miles. As the traveller rides along a distance of 70 miles, he passes through one grand wheat field unseparated by fences except those along the road, stretching out on either hand as far as the vision can extend.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of this region, above what is required for home consumption and seeding purposes, will this year approximate 200,000 tons grain. It will put the railroad men to their stumps to move this vast crop. Suppose they move 4,000 tons a day, it will take them about fifty days to move the crop. As for the farmers, they are likely to experience a great scarcity of stock to move their grain to the line of the railroad, their horses being either dead or sent away on account of the severe drought of last season. The no-fence law principle is established throughout this section. Without it, it would be impossible to cultivate the soil, as the cost of fencing would be too great. We may here mention the greatest wheat farmer in the United States. His name is Mitchell. He has already planted 30,000 acres of wheat; is putting in from 140 to 150 acres per day and will keep it up at this gait until the middle of the present month, by which time he will have in over 40,000 acres. The yield of wheat in this region is from twelve to thirty bushels to the acre—average full fifteen bushels. With this average Mr. Mitchell's crop will amount to 600,000 bushels, worth, say, 60 cents a bushel, or 360,000, at the road, half of which will be clear profit. The great secret of money-making in raising wheat in this valley is that the expense of putting in and taking off a crop averages not over $4 per acre. So even no more than twelve bushels of wheat to the acre, at the low price of 50 cents per bushel, would yield a net profit of fully $2 per acre.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading markets were very quiet, but firmer. The following was the result of the call at half-past 3 o'clock:

Mess pork, cash, offered at $11.70; do seller the month, no bids or offers; do seller April, $11.60 bid, $11.70 asked; do seller May, $11.80 bid; $11.87½ asked; do seller June, 1,250 brls sold at $12.00; closed at $12.00 bid, and $12.10 asked; do seller July, 500 brls sold at $12.15; closed at $12.15 bid, $12.25 asked.

Lard, cash, $8.25 bid, $8.37½ asked; do, seller the month, $8.25 bid; do seller April, 300 tcs sold at $8.30; 500 tcs at $8.32½; closed at $8.30 bid, $8.35 asked; do seller May, $8.37½ bid; do seller June, $8.50 bid, $8.60 asked; do seller July offered at $8.75.

Wheat, cash or seller the month, $1.19½ bid, $1.19¾ asked; do seller April, 10,000 bu sold at $1.20½; 5,000 bu at $1.20¾; closed at $1.20 bid, $1.20½ asked; do seller May, 10,000 bu sold at $1.25½; 25,000 bu at $1.25¾; closed at $1.25½ bid, $1.25¾ asked; do seller June, 5,000 bu sold at $1.26½; closed at $1.26¾ bid, $1.26¾ asked.

Corn, cash, 37½c bid; 37¾c asked; do, seller April, 37¾c bid; 37⅞c asked; do, seller May, 40,000 bu sold at 41⅞c; closed at 41⅞c bid; 41¾c asked; do, seller May and June, 41⅞c bid, 42c asked; do, seller June, 5,000 bu sold 42¼c; closed at 42¼c bid; 42⅜c asked; do, seller July, 43⅛c bid; 43⅜c asked.

Oats, cash or seller the month, 30⅛c bid; 30⅜c asked; do, seller April, 30⅜c bid; 30⅝c asked; do, seller May, 15,000 bu sold at 34¼c; closed at 34¼c bid; 34⅜c asked; do, seller June, 10,000 bu sold at 35¼c; closed at 35c bid; 35¼c asked.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 25.

BUTTER—The butter market was unchanged. Low grades are more or less neglected, and holders are not particularly firm in their views, but good to choice descriptions are in active demand, and under continued light receipts the market remains firm at full prices. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, 25@27c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@18c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were again quoted firm and unchanged. The demand is reasonably active, and dealers are not urging sales at any concession from the quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BROOM CORN—The demand was only fairly active, but prices were steady, as follows: Common at $40.00@70.00 ₽ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@90.00; choice, $100.00@110.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@160.00.

BEANS—The general demand was moderately large, and a firm feeling prevailed. We quote: $1.70@1.85 for common; $2.00@2.25 for fair to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The movement in this market was of a light character, and prices were firm and unchanged: Stucco, $2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₽ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₽ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $14.00@16.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₽ brl.

CHEESE—Continues in good request, and the market is buoyant. The stocks are meagre, and cannot be replenished to sell at the prices now current. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 20@21c; Western factory, 15@18c; Ohio factory, 18@19c.

COAL—Trade is dull, and promises to continue so, but the stocks are about exhausted, and dealers are generally refusing to fill orders at any concession from the quotations. Lehigh coal is out of the market, and prices are simply nominal. We repeat our list: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Erie, $10.00; Brier Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.50@10.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was very little doing in this market, but for pork barrels and lard tierces prices ruled firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.50@1.57; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

EGGS—The market for eggs to-day was active, and prices were higher, with sales of choice packages at 20c. The supply is meagre.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples are still firm and advancing, the stocks being small, and mainly in speculative hands. Other fruits are comparatively steady as previously quoted. There is a steady fair movement at the annexed range of prices: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@13½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.50; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, New, Southern, 8½@9c; do, new, Western, 8½@9½c; do, new, Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—Continue in good request, and both lake and saltwater descriptions are firmly held. Stocks are moderate, but are sufficient to meet the requirement of the trade. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $9.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons are meeting with a better demand, and prices are tending higher. Other fruits are dull at former rates. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₽ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues active, and the general market is in a good healthy condition. Sugars were again little weak, but with exception prices ruled steady and firm. We quote:

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22@23½c; good, at 21½@23c; common, at 21@21½c; O. G. Java at 28@30c; Singapore, at 24½@26c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 7½@8c; Carolina, at 9¼@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 12@12¼c; B, at 11¾@12c; XC, at 11¾@11⅞c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10@10¼c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, at 40@65c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 50@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6¾c; standard, at 6½@6¾c; German mottled, at 6½@7½c; White Lily, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—There was rather more inquiry for this staple to-day, but there was no improvement in prices, there being a plenty of sellers at the annexed range of prices: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $12.50@13.00; do. loose pressed, 12.00@12.50; prairie, pressed, $8.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The hide market was again quoted strong, the offerings being inadequate to meet the demand, which is fairly active, both on local and Eastern account. We quote: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, light, 11½c. do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 ₽ cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices remain firm and nominally unchanged. The demand from all quarters continues good. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron		6½@6¾
Bar iron	4 7-10@	4 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@	5 5-10 rates
Light band	5 7-10@	5 9-10 rates
Hoop	6	@ 6 2-10 rates
Oval	5 3-10@	5 5-10 rates
Round and square	4 7-10@	4 9-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 6-10@	4 8-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	6½	rates
Norway railroad	7½	@ 8½ rates
German plow steel	9	@12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel	9	@11 rates

LUMBER—With the exception of an easier feeling on common boards, there are no changes of importance to note in quotations. The demand from the country is improving, and a firm feeling prevails generally. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@37.50
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 18 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	20.00@21.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	18.00@20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	18.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75@4.00
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$20.00@30.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@38.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@32.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The demand was more active and prices were strong, as follows:

A or Star sawed shingles	$3.20@3.50
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

LEATHER—Prices were firm and unchanged. We repeat our quotations as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ .37@ .39
Country harness	.34@ .36
Line city, ₽ lb	.40@ .42
Kip, ₽ lb	.90@1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@1.15
City upper No. 1, ₽ ft	.28@ .29
City upper No. 2, ₽ ft	.26@ .27
Country upper, No. 1	.25@ .26
Collar, ₽ ft	.21@ .23
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.25@ .27
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@ .34
Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.31@ .33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	.31@ .33
"B A" sole	.31@ .32
OAK.	
Calf	$1.25@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85
Harness	.40@ .45
French calf, Jodot	85.00@95.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@90.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@2.20
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.90@2.30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.30

MAPLE SUGAR—Remains steady at 13@16c. There is a fair demand and a moderate supply.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate and sheet zinc were in improved demand and held firmly. Other articles were steady at former quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c per lb.

NAILS—The demand was fairly active, with sales upon the basis of $5.25 rates. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—No change was noted in the oil market. The demand for linseed and carbon was reasonably active, but aside from this the inquiry was light. Prices range as follows: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 68c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 67c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 93@95c.

POULTRY—For dressed chickens and turkeys a good demand existed, and a few holders were realizing a slight advance. Ducks were more plenty and held firmly. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $4.00@5.00; turkeys do, ₽ lb, 17@19c; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per dozen; small do, $1.00@1.25.

POTATOES—As has been the case for some time past, there was an active inquiry for peachblows, and quotations were a shade firmer. The offerings are small. We continue to quote: 90@95c for common mixed, and at $1.10@1.20 for good to choice straight lots from store.

SALT—The inquiry was fairly active, and quotations were steady, as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.15; and diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and firm at about Saturday's prices; other varieties were steady. We quote timothy at $2.30@2.40 for fair to good, and $2.50@2.60 for prime. Clover at $4.25@5.25 for common to prime, and $5.50@5.75 for mammoth. Millet at 65@70c, and Hungarian at 65@75c.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet and steady at the following prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.43; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@85c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 85@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—The supply is small and dealers are firm at full prices: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—There is nothing new to note in connection with this market. Business is moderately active,—the demand being chiefly for the better qualities. We quote as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	.60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	.62@68c
Washed, coarse	.58@64c
Unwashed, fine	.34@40c
Unwashed, medium	.40@50c
Unwashed, coarse	.42@48c
Tub-washed, prime condition	.75@85c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	.65@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 25.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 5,008. Notwithstanding the large receipts, there was a buoyant tone to the market, and the closing prices of last week were thoroughly sustained for all descriptions of stock, while for the upper grades a strong ¼c advance was gained. Advices from the East were encouraging, and shippers, who were out in force, bought largely, so that by the middle of the afternoon about everything that could be handled to advantage in the Eastern markets had been picked up, sales making at $5.00@5.50 for medium steers of from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs average, and at $5.75@6.75 for good to extra steers averaging from 1,260 to 1,500 lbs. A fancy drove, averaging 1,625 lbs, brought $7.00. Butchers' stuff and stockers were inquired for to a fair extent, and sold at about last weeks' prices. The quality of the offerings was good, and the larger portion of the sales were at $5.25@6.25. Some rough thin lots were closed out at $3.50@3.75. The market closed strong.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.60@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.80
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
32	choice steers	1,325	$6.00
14	choice steers	1,409	6.80
31	choice steers	1,421	6.40
31	choice steers	1,383	6.20
15	medium steers	1,300	5.50
17	good steers	1,313	5.70
20	good steers	1,177	5.50
41	extra steers	1,525	6.80
14	choice steers	1,466	6.62½
35	fat poney steers	980	5.15
11	cows	1,045	3.65
13	medium steers	1,132	5.00
89	good steers	1,233	5.85
34	medium steers	1,150	5.08
17	good steers	1,217	5.62½
16	roughish steers	1,223	5.50
33	choice steers	1,388	6.00
30	choice steers	1,250	6.05
15	rough fleshy steers	1,331	5.62½
19	medium steers	1,169	5.30
21	medium steers	1,117	5.40
16	medium steers	1,154	5.50
16	choice steers	1,510	6.37½
15	cows	1,037	4.50
42	extra steers	1,625	7.00
16	choice steers	1,390	6.50
47	stockers	785	3.90
51	good steers	1,267	5.70

HOGS—Only 3,670 have arrived since Saturday, and, with a good demand to supply, sellers soon cleared the pens. Prices were without material change, the only perceptible difference as compared with Saturday's rates being a slight appreciation in light smooth "Yorkers." Sales were reported at $4.25@4.30 for common; at $4.35@4.40 for medium, and at $4.45@4.65 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
123	222	$4.55	61	206	$4.70	48	232	$4.40
53	181	4.35	61	200	4.45	53	211	4.40
30	174	4.35	50	190	4.35	61	173	4.35
85	190	4.30	51	209	4.35	62	185	4.37½
61	181	4.35	52	236	4.35	58	190	4.40
63	235	4.65	54	179	4.35	58	194	4.40
68	217	4.50	52	218	4.35	54	184	4.40
147	187	4.35	56	230	4.35	37	315	4.35

SHEEP—Received, 2,321. The market was active and steady, at $5.00@6.50 for common to medium, and at $7.25@8.25 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 25—Noon.—Erie, 44½@45; protected, 46½@47.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 26@27s; winter wheat, 11s 8d; spring wheat, 11s@11s 3d; white, 11s 10d@12s. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—1:30 p. m.—Pork, 51s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, March 25—4:30 p. m.—Consols, money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞@93. Bonds, '62, 92½; '65, 93½; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes, 55f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—Evening—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11½@11⅝d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 8d. Flour, 26s@27s. Corn, 28s 9d.

Mess pork, 51s 6d. Beef, 67s 6d. Cumberland middles, 26s; short ribs, 31s. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., March 25.—The market this week has been more active though the delivery of farm dairies has been light. We hear of 19c having been paid for fancy lots, and 15c to 17c for ordinary.

We have no transactions in factories to report.

At the close of last week about 5,000 lbs factory cheese, in store here and waiting a favorable time for shipment, were destroyed by fire. The factories now begin to open and several are making cheese at intervals of two and three days. The milk is set and skimmed at the farm, and the skimmed milk then taken to the factory. Many farm dairies are also in operation making both butter and cheese. Butter begins to come in freely, and the market is brisk at advanced prices. Sales have been made this week at 27@28c for ordinary, and as high as 32c for fancy.

The recent high prices for cheese have had an influence upon the stock market, and cows are selling at much better rates than were expected a few weeks back.

Dairymen now feel confident that the early make of cheese will meet with a brisk sale at much better prices than at the opening of the trade last year, but buyers do not think that the high prices will be long sustained.

The weather continues to be cold and stormy, and there is now as much or more snow on the ground in Herkimer, as at any time during the winter. Water is low, and upon some of the farms there is difficulty in getting an adequate supply for the herds. Hay is high and scarce. The winter has been so cold and rough that an unusual amount of fodder has been consumed, and the hay throughout the country will be pretty generally used up by the time the cattle are turned to pasture. T. H. W.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Total beeves received, 7,670, against 6,270 one week ago. On sale to-day: 155 cars at Communipaw, 82 at One-Hundredth street, and 18 at Weehawken, making 4,160 head, or 600 more than on last Monday. Market dragged a little, owing to ½ to ⅝c advance asked and obtained on fat lots. This droves just a shade stronger; prime to choice brought 13@14c, and went quick; medium sold fairly at 12@12½c; thin, 11c; average, 12@12½c. There were a few lots of stillers and several droves of Texans; 3 cars Ohio still-fed Texans, averaging 750 lbs, sold at 11½c; 1 car rough bulls, av 1,400 lbs, 8c, and 1 car fat, av 1,100 lbs, 9½c; 2 cars choice [illegible] av 920 lbs, sold at 13c; 8 cars Illinois, av 760 lbs, 12½@13c; 3 cars good Texans, 650 lbs, $74.00.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 3,400, making a total of 14,800 for week, or 5,400 less than last week. Prices rather stronger for choice lots. 1 car 120-lbs State selling at 10½c, with a car poorest 77-lbs Michigan at 8½c; 1 car 85-lbs Ohio at 9½c; 1 car 128-lbs at 10½c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 8,900, and for week 28,100 against 28,000 the previous week. Trade dull; live worth 5@5½c; city dressed, 6½@7c; and Western dressed, 6¼@6¾c. They are nearly done, only 700 arriving the past week.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The dry goods market was moderately active and firm at 14½@15c for best makes heavy brown sheetings, 27@22½c for bleached New York muslins, 21c for Wamsutta do, 11½@12c for best printed calicoes, 15c for Pacific Mills lawns, 16½c for do organdies, 15c for Manchester lawns, 15c for paper cambrics, 12c for Sprague percales, 12c for Merrimac D, 21c for Oriental do, 15c for brown Amoskeag jeans, 15c for Kearsarge and Pepperell bleached do, 50c for best worsted 4-yard dress braids, and 80@90c for best alpaca do.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Cattle—Market for beeves dull; sales 3,060 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7.75@8.75; fair to good, $6.50@7.00; common, $4.50@5.50.

Sheep—In fair demand; sales 10,000, at 7@9½c per lb.

Hogs—Lower; sales 4,000, at $6.75@7.75 per cwt.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.21½. Oats steady; No. 2, 31½c. Corn, full prices asked; no demand; No. 2, 39½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 67½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $11.75@12.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally dull; prices nominally unchanged. Wheat—Small sales of No. 1 Duluth at $1.45. Corn nominally 56½@59c on track; 58c in store.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 25.—COTTON—In limited request; middling upland, 22⅞.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.15@6.50; common to good extra, $7.05@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.55; white wheat extra, $7.65@8.15; extra Ohio, $7.65@7.85; St. Louis, $6.90@9.50. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged.

Total stock of grain:

Wheat	2,216,000
Corn	630,000
Oats	1,520,000
Rye	337,000
Barley	177,000

Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 300 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.57@1.70; No. 2, $1.51@1.55; winter red Western, $1.65@1.70; amber, $1.72@1.74; white, $1.75@1.80; No. 2 Chicago spring in store, and two year old spring afloat, $1.57. Rye quiet; Western, 90c. Barley dull. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 35,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 70½c. Oats active and firmer; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western in store and afloat, 53½@56c; Ohio, 55½@58c.

EGGS—Inactive; 25@26½c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c; Cuba, 8½@9½c; Havana, 9¾@10c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 60@75c. Rice in fair request; 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12½c; refined, 22½@22¾c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 69@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; new mess, $13.68; July, $13.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, 9¼c; June, 9½c; July, 9⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 89½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; red, $1.70@1.73. Rye steady; 87c. Corn firm; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 66@67c. Oats active; white, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull; $13.00@13.25. Lard, 9c.

WHISKEY—Steady; 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn active; white Southern and yellow, 64c. Oats quiet; Western, 51@53c. Rye quiet; 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; buyers and sellers apart. Mess pork, $13.25. Bulk meats heavy; shoulders, 4¾@4½c; sides, 6c; clear rib, 6½c. Bacon heavy; shoulders, 6¼c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 7½c; sugar-cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull; 8⅞@9c.

WHISKEY—Nominal; 89c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and shade lower, extra white Michigan, $1.67; amber Michigan, $1.57½@1.57¾; No. 2 red, $1.54. Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—TOBACCO—Unchanged.

COTTON—Steady; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active at $7.50. Grain quiet and firm. Corn sales 60@61c. Oats 55c. Barley 75@81c. Rye 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet with fair jobbing inquiry. Bacon shoulders, 5½@5½c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7½@7¾c. Mess pork is active at $12.25. Lard, 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 84c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $7.50@7.80. Wheat dull; red, $1.70@1.73. Corn dull and drooping; 45@46c. Rye steady; 90@92c. Oats steady; 38@42c. Others unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and held firmly; $12.00 asked, $11.75@11.87½ offered. Lard quiet; 8¾@8⅞c asked. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4c; sides, 5¾@6¼c. Bacon quiet and held firm; shoulders, 5c; sides, 6¾@7¼c; no sales.

HOGS—Quiet; $4.50@4.80. Receipts, 1,300.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher; 85c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet, but stronger; No. 1 red winter held at $1.63, and $1.62 bid; No. 2 held at $1.51, and $1.50 bid. Corn steady at 52c. Oats higher; 43c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet and steady at 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $6.25; XX, $7.25; XXX, $8.12½. Corn declined; mixed, 75c; white, 80c. Oats dull and lower at 57c. Bran, $1.50.

HAY—Scarce at $42.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.37½@13.50. Bacon quiet at 5¾@7⅞c. Hams, sugar-cured, 10@11c. Lard dull; tierce, 9½c; keg, 10¼@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, 5½c; good to common, 8½c; good to fair and fully fair, 9½@9¾c; prime, 9¾c. Molasses quiet; common fermenting, 42½c; fair fermenting, 45c, fair reboiled, 52c; prime, 53c. Coffee in fair demand; fair at 19@19½c; good, 19½@20c; prime, 20½@21c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½; sight, ½ premium; gold, 10½.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,000 good ordinary, 19½c; low middling, 20½c; middling 22½c; receipts, 427; exports continent, 6,679; New York, 594; stock, 162,153.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 86@95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Low grades dull; other qualities firm; super winter, $6.00; XXX, $7.00@7.50. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago spring quiet at $1.40; No. 3 fall better at $1.70@1.75; sample lots No. 2 red winter, $1.80. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed on track, 44c; do in elevator, 40½@41½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 36½c. Barley quiet; 60@70c for Iowa. Rye quiet; 80c for prime.

WHISKEY—Lower at 84@84½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.50. Dry salted meats quiet; small lots loose shoulders 4½c, clear rib 6½c. Bacon quiet; order lots shoulders 5¾c, clear rib 7½c, clear 7¾c. Lard firm; 8½c asked, 8½c bid.

HOGS—$4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Firm, wanted, and better, at 3½@6½c.

MARINE.

Captain Thos. Howland, a navigator of large experience, is to have command of the propeller Nebraska, the coming season.

—Private advices from Ashtabula state that the ice at that point is very solid.

—The tug Hunter, of Chicago, has been sold to Muskegon parties, and will proceed to that point upon the opening of navigation.

—The tug S. V. R. Watson, which was sold last fall by Chicago parties, will, as soon as possible, proceed to Mobile.

—During the coming season about fifty tugs will be engaged in the towing service in the Chicago River.

—We are reliably informed that at the opening of the season, the tugs in our river will commence towing vessels at a discount of 10 per cent on last season's rates, or, in other words, a reduction of 28 per cent from the tariff of 1870,—which the tug owners claim is not a living rate.

—Shippers are now offering $3.50 per 1,000 feet for lumber from Muskegon to Chicago.

—We learn that quite a number of lumber laden vessels are preparing to load at Manistee for Chicago.

—There is two feet of ice in Muskegon Lake.

—During the present season, there is to be built at Milwaukee a steamer of the following dimensions: Length over all 46 feet, breadth of beam 11 feet, depth of hold 5 feet 6 inches. She will cost about $6,000, and is to be owned by Milwaukee parties.

—The propeller Colin Campbell, which last season was employed in the grain trade between Chicago and Buffalo, will this season go into the lumber trade, towing barges.

—Mr. Robertson, of Cleveland, has sold the schooner Summit to J. Weber, of the same place for $10,000.

—No vessels have been built at Oswego this winter.

—The propeller Missouri, which sprang a leak at Malden a few weeks since, has arrived at Detroit and discharged her cargo, preparatory, to going into dry dock for repairs.

—A correspondent writing from Alpena says: "The weather for the past week has been very cold, and ice has made up very rapidly. The bay is frozen from seven to ten miles out, and parties who go out to fish through the ice report it eighteen inches thick five miles from shore. The prospects are favorable for a very late spring, and navigation will not open near as early as in 1871.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Close of the Case—The Claimant Committed on a Charge of Perjury.

From the London Daily News, March 7.

Yesterday at 10 o'clock, an hour before the opening of the Court, there were crowds opposite and on either side of the private entrance, which could not have been fewer than 5,000 persons, and before noon that total was doubled. Individuals and small groups were almost beside themselves with eagerness. Every carriage that appeared in the distance was announced by shouts as the claimant's brougham. Vehicles were pounced upon, and many of the good folks proceeding to Westminster Hall on other business were not a little astonished at being made the objects of such marked attention. Eventually the neat little closed brougham, which the best-informed of the bystanders knew to be the long-expected vehicle, was signalled, coachman and footman on the box, and the smartest of chestnuts in the shafts. For the first time the claimant to the Tichborne Baronetcy was hissed by the populace. Hitherto it had been the custom to applaud him, and, if the applause was occasionally faint, it was still applause. He was cheered last week only, and apparently by the same kind of crowd as that which, in larger bulk, assembled yesterday morning. Since Monday, however, the man's luck had turned, and public favor with it turned to disfavor. The hissing was repeated when the brougham and its occupant—for the last time, we suspect—drove away from Westminster. The jurors soon after met together on the north walk of Palace-yard, on the self-same spot where on Monday during the luncheon interval they stood to decide upon the statement which has stopped the case. The excitement within the Court was equal to that without, only being more concentrated it was more noticeable. The ladies and gentlemen who felt the hustling in the Court of Queen's Bench would find it hard to do it justice in description. To the disappointment of the new visitors who were spectators for the first time, Mrs. Radcliffe could not be discovered. She was, in fact, absent through ill health, and unable to witness the triumph of a cause in which she has played such a painfully prominent part. The counsel for the defendant were all at their posts early, as if determined to be in at the death. Serjeant Ballantine came late, and alone. A few minutes before Mr. Spofforth had somehow got through the crowd, with Mr. Baigent in tow, and Mr. Baxter, senior partner of the firm, bringing up the rear. For a while it was fine fun to the company to see ladies and barristers emerge from a struggling mass with robes disarranged, and to hear the comical exclamations of over-squeezed mankind.

Upon the entrance of the Judge there was a gradual subsidence of the storm, until when the time arrived for the rising of Serjeant Ballantine there was a deep silence. The learned Serjeant spoke under an emotion that was not feigned, and with unusual seriousness and deliberation. The Attorney-General was not a mere flatterer when he described his learned friend's tone as temperate. The spectators maintained silence to the end of the Serjeant's speech, but no longer. The tension to which they had been subjected could be endured no longer, and there was a rustle as of a mighty wind, and a long murmur of relief. The departure of the jurymen to consult in private was well timed, because the order of their going was peculiar enough to divert attention from personal woes. Some ladies blocked up the way they should have gone, and some gentlemen blocked the passage along which the ladies might have retreated. The ladies being anxious, yet unable to move, the jury disposed of the difficulty by clambering over the tall barrier. The drop on the other side being considerable, a few of the eleven lingered shivering on the brink. The spectators forgot their miseries in the distresses of others, and laughed aloud at the predicament of the jurors. The Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard managed the business with difficulty, and it was noticed that the naval gentleman who sat next the foreman took the fence like a hunter, eliciting the open approval of a Hampshire witness. The feat seemed to be accomplished at any rate safely. Sergeant Ballantine's avowal thirty-five minutes later of what he had determined was received with a sudden movement among the defendant's supporters that would have developed into a derisive cheer, had not the calmest of them restrained their more impulsive friends. Mr. Baigent was welcomed with general tittering. He came up smiling, but it was the smile of one ill at ease. The police helped him through the spectators into the box. Mr. Baigent left the box briskly, hardly sure for a moment or so that he was to leave it. Derisive laughter from feminine lips was heard when the Clerk of the Court, adhering to the legal form still kept up, called three times for Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, to come forward and be nonsuited. Everybody knew there would be no answer to the summons, although all eyes were turned to the doorway, through which he could only have entered over the people's heads. The Judge at once, therefore, proceeded to read from a prepared paper the plaintiff's fate. Here again there was a difficulty in repressing the applause among the defendants' witnesses. What remained was very little heeded. The fiat had gone forth; it was felt that the case was at an end; telegraph forms were being passed from hand to hand across the Court, messengers were fighting their way out to be first to bear the tidings, and the premonitory symptoms of departure began to set in with severity. The mention of Mrs. Radcliffe's name by the Judge brought an instantaneous hush; and loud cheers, which the officers of the Court did not attempt to suppress, rang out in sympathy with the Chief Justice's remarks upon that lady. The foreman of the jury made his last remark, and the great trial was over.

ARREST OF THE CLAIMANT.

From the London Times.

Immediately after the rising of the Court at Westminster Hall, Mr. Superintendent Williamson, the head of the Metropolitan Detective Police force, accompanied by Inspector Clarke and two other officers, went to the Waterloo Hotel, in Jermyn street, and there arrested the claimant, under the warrant of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. They found him in a sitting room, which he has occupied there for some time, and he was joined, after the arrival of the officers, by one of the firm of solicitors by whom his case has been conducted, and by a friend—a gentleman of some position. The Superintendent told him that it would be his duty to apprehend him on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury committed in the trial of the suit of "Tichborne vs. Lushington," at Westminster, and he read to him the warrant of the Lord Chief Justice—a lengthy document—under which he was committed for trial on that charge at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and ordered to be detained in the jail of Newgate, failing his entering into recognizances to the amount of £10,000. The claimant, who displayed considerable nonchalance, expressed his willingness to accompany the officers, adding that it might cause him some temporary inconvenience, and that it was hardly fair that the case should have been stopped at that juncture. He was then taken into custody. He and the Superintendent went to Newgate in the claimant's brougham, and the other detectives followed in a cab. There was very little stir either at the hotel or in the neighborhood, and it was not until the carriage reached Ludgate-hill, where it was stopped by the traffic, that the now well known form of the claimant was recognized, and cries were raised of "Sir Roger," "Arthur Orton," and "Wagga-Wagga," causing considerable commotion. By the time the vehicle reached the entrance to the jail, which it did about 2 o'clock, a goodly crowd had assembled, and, as the claimant and the Superintendent left the carriage, a cheer was raised, which the former acknowledged in his accustomed manner. Inside the jail he was asked his name, in the ordinary way, and he replied, "Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne," although in the warrant he was described as Thomas Castro, in which name he appears on the prison books. He was asked, also, in the usual form, to give up anything he might have upon him, and he at once handed over a quantity of jewelry which he was wearing, including a handsome watch and chain, and snuff-box, all engraved with the Tichborne coat-of-arms. He also gave up £73 odd in money. He was then taken to one of the cells. The warrant, which is written on many sides of foolscap, upon which the Governor of Newgate (Mr. Jonas) detains him, states, among other things, that "it appears, and does appear, to me, the said Lord Chief Justice, that the said plaintiff was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in his said examination and evidence upon oath, and that there was and is reasonable cause for directing him to be prosecuted," and it empowers the Sheriffs of Middlesex to detain him in the jail of the County until the next sessions of Oyer and Terminer, unless previously he enters into his recognizances in £5,000, and provides sureties for other £5,000, to appear and surrender at those sessions, and not to depart the Court without its leave. The sessions of the Criminal Court will commence on Monday, the 8th of April, and between this and then the formal indictment, specifying the various allegations of perjury upon which the prisoner will be tried, will be prepared.

The Color of Death.

From the New York Evening Post.

The third report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health contains a valuable article on the evil effects of the use of arsenic in certain shades of green. The subject is not new; more than one hundred years ago the use of arsenic as a pigment in certain manufactures was forbidden by law in France. But the beauty and healthfulness to the eye of the color, and the thoughtlessness or cupidity of makers of wall-paper, artificial flowers, toys, lampshades, confectionery and other articles, render it necessary to warn the public again and again of the injury—sometimes a fatal one—inflicted by its use.

It appears that arsenic, aside from its uses in medicine and in destroying men or vermin, is employed in the arts, mainly as a large ingredient of two green coloring pigments. Into one of these it enters as the arsenite of copper, known popularly as Scheele's green, and into the other as the aceto-arsenite of copper, which is also called Schweinfurt green. The generic name of emerald green, or mineral green, is applied indifferently to either. Of these two colors, the first contains 55 per cent, more than one-half, of white arsenic; the other, in every one hundred grains, contains fifty-eight grains of arsenic. Both pigments furnish the prettiest and most durable shades of green, each costs comparatively little, and the process of manufacture does not require great skill. Hence, in spite of their deleterious effects, both are used. At one time, in Paris, when it was proposed to make the use of arsenic illegal in the manufacture of wall-paper and artificial flowers, certain of the makers said such a law would force them to close their shops; and in 1860 a paper maker in England said that in his shops alone two tons of arsenic were used weekly.

The most frequent instances of poisoning by these colors have followed the use of green paper-hangings. Makers of the paper, dealers in it, paper-hangers, and even people who live in the rooms papered with it, have often suffered under every symptom of poisoning by arsenic, and in some cases have received lasting or fatal injury. In 1862, in London, four children died in succession, and a *post mortem* chemical examination in the case of the last one showed traces of arsenic. The walls of the room in which they lived were covered with green paper, in which chemical tests showed the presence of arsenic, three grains in every square foot. In 1859 a middle-aged woman in Boston was attacked with the well-known symptoms of arsenic poisoning; and, although her life was saved by removing the paper, yet her health was permanently injured. Such cases might be multiplied almost indefinitely from the reports of physicians.

Some years ago this subject excited considerable discussion, and arsenical-paper-hangings became unfashionable. The fashion appears to have changed again, however. Dr. Frank W. Draper, author of the article on this subject in the report, says that in every store he visited while making his investigations he found paper for sale, which, on being tested, showed signs of the presence of arsenic. Under these circumstances it would be well if every one who wishes to buy any green wall-paper would subject it to the following simple chemical test: Take a fragment of the paper and put it into a solution of ammonia. If arsenic be present, the liquid will assume a bluish color. In case a further test is required, pour a little of the ammoniacal solution on crystals of nitrate of silver, and arsenic, if present, will show itself by leaving a yellow deposit on the crystals. As arsenic is used in coloring all qualities of paper, from the cheapest to the costliest, a knowledge of this test will be of service to every one, whether dealer or customer.

It is of some interest to know how the poisoning by wall-paper is effected. Formerly it was held that the poison was set free by some kind of decomposition, and vitiated the air as a gas. The modern theory is, however, that "the poison escapes from the paper into the atmosphere in the form of dust, mechanically disengaged," as by dusting or wiping the walls, or jarring them in any way. The dust of a room whose walls were covered with paper containing arsenic, on being submitted to a delicate chemical test, is said to have exhibited unmistakable trace of the poison.

But it is not alone in coloring wall paper that these poisonous pigments are used. Confectionery, pastry, ornaments, and toys are colored with them, articles that soon find their way to children's mouths. Toy boxes of water colors furnish an illustration. One of the green blocks of paint, weighing 38.26 grains, on analysis was found to contain 8.89 grains of arsenic. The shelves in closets and pantries are sometimes covered with arsenic paint, from which the poison is easily absorbed by any warm or moist subject. The brilliant green paper so common for covering paste-board boxes, for tickets, for *bon-bon* wrappers, for lamp-shades, is colored with arsenic. The green of artificial grass and leaves is generally produced by arsenic. In one case, in a single twig of twelve leaves, ten grains of pure arsenic were found. Arsenic is used to color cloth for women's dresses. Dr. Draper procured a sample of the stuff called tarlatane, resembling muslin, at one of the retail stores in Boston, which was found to hold freely 8.21 grains of white arsenic to every square foot. To handle or to wear such goods is dangerous to life.

The Walworth Convulsionists.

There have been some recent and quite curious developments of the peculiarities of human nature in that vast aggregation of houses (or what Hood described as "that endless meal of brick") called London. One of the most singular of these developments is the appearance of a class of righteous enthusiasts, who style themselves "Bible Christians," but who have been named by the Londoners "The Walworth Convulsionists," because they hold their meetings in a railway arch on Sutherland street, a small thoroughfare, leading out of another street called the Walworth road, on the south side of the Thames. This Walworth was built by the celebrated Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, who, in the year 1381, killed Wat Tyler, in Smithfield, in the presence of King Richard II., but it was devoted by him to disreputable uses. The railways which traverse London are by law compelled to go either underground or high above-ground; there is no such thing as crossing streets on a level. When they go above ground it is not uncommon to utilize the arches on which they are carried by letting them for stores or other purposes. One of these arches, in Sutherland street, was recently let for a chapel, and duly registered as "a place for Divine Service." It was used by the religionists above mentioned, of whom, if they are sincere, it is unbecoming to speak as some of the London papers do. But their "manifestations" soon became so peculiar as attract the notice of the outside world, and their religious services were frequently interrupted by rowdies. They were at length compelled to call in the police and summon the offenders before the magistrate. On the hearing of the summons it was elicited that the congregation had no minister or officers, but only one speaker, who was a woman; that they had "manifestations," which might appear to others as dancing, but were in reality the workings of the "spirit," and which formed part of the worship; the remainder of it consisted of prayer, singing, and reading the Scriptures. It was the dancing which attracted intruders, who treated it as a performance, and made fun of it. In answer to the magistrate, one of the originators of the Society explained that they did not dance for dancing's sake, but because they were prompted by the spirit; that they did not all dance at once, and sometimes they did not dance at all; that, in order to prevent those who danced from falling on the floor, the others stood by and held them up, and the lady reader went on reading all the time, taking no notice of them. This lady reader testified that she was the wife of an "agricultural fitter in a foundry," at Ipswich, and that her husband had allowed her to travel about for the last six years, conducting these religious services. She repudiated the appellation of "Shakers," and gave the following explanation of her doctrines: "The manifestations take place when any one feels the Word of God, and when it falls on them, they remain in an unconscious state for a time. I have no power over them then. The unconsciousness is followed by a quickening effect which turns to a dance, and then they have to be held up. All who dance have passed from death to life; the death takes place during the unconsciousness; and some persons take seven hours in passing from the old state of Adam to the new." The magistrate remarked that it seemed to him a sad delusion, and one which had a demoralizing tendency; but he held the rowdies to bail.

A Dead City in California.

Meadow Lake City in California was once called Summit City, boasted in days gone by, of a population of 3,000 or 4,000 souls. In its day of prosperity (says the Grass Valley *Union*) it had fine stores, good hotels, theatres, saloons in number, and an exchange at which mining stocks were sold. Meadow Lake City was a second Virginia City, and attempted to revive the good days of Washoe, the flush times of Comstock lead. In 1865, we think it was, some persons found gold-bearing rock in some ledges around Meadow Lake, and these being assayed, and the assays being talked about, the City of Summit, or Meadow Lake, was born. It sprung up like Jonah's gourd, in a night and it has withered. In the excitement which followed the discovery of quartz specimens near Meadow Lake, five houses were erected, and business promised to be brisk. The ledges however, failed to yield of their treasures "by mill process," and people became disheartened. The sanguine held on in hopes that chemistry would get the gold out of the rock, where mechanism had failed. The ores were rebellious, it is said, and the ordinary appliance of stamps and quicksilver would not save the gold of those rich ledges. Chemistry would find a way to get the richness out of the rock. "Old people saw signs and young people dreamed dreams" in efforts to save that gold. The Burns' process was invented, in a dream, to save gold, and for a time Meadow Lake City continued to hold its own in the hope of the success of Burns' dream. It failed, and the doubter began to intimate that the gold was not in the rock, and the assayers were wrong or had been imposed upon. Mills, chemicals, and even dreams failed to make mining there a success. Science, mechanics, and the black art had each failed in its turn to turn the rock into gold. So the city went down and is now deserted.

A few days ago a friend of ours visited Meadow Lake City. He went up on snow-shoes and took a look at the deserted and snow-covered place. The houses which were only one story in height were covered to their roofs with snow. The two-story houses were surrounded with snow to the height of the second story. Not a living being was seen by our friend. He was monarch of that snowy desolation. Signs swung in the cold wind, and just grazed in their swinging the surface of the snow. Prominent among the signs was that of a broker's office just opposite the old hall of the board of brokers. The large hotel there was yet furnished, and bed and bedding remained there. Our friend, standing in his snow-shoes, gazed into the hotel while he stood on the snow surface, level with the second story, and he saw clean linen on the deserted beds. He wanted to take a rest in the comfortable looking quarters, but there was no food nor fuel in sight, and he had to go down lower to a ditch tender's cabin to get fire and appease his hunger. Many of the houses have this winter been broken down by the weight of snow on the roofs, but many more remain just as they were when their owners left. The property deserted is safe, as cold and snow have locked all against the depredation of burglars. Meadow Lake is a winter residence no more.

The Discovery of Coffee.

Toward the middle of the fifteenth century, a poor Arab was travelling through Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance in a can which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment after the traveller had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that in gratitude to the tree he called it cahuah, which in Arabic signifies force. And that is the way in which coffee was discovered.

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REMOVAL.

STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, have removed to Nos. 2 and 4 Wabash-av., corner of South Water-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of Philadelphia. In the matter of the assigned estate of The Enterprise Insurance Company.

The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first account of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, Assignee for benefit of creditors of the Enterprise Insurance Company, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, April 2, A. D. 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., at his office, No. 717 Walnut-st., in the city of Philadelphia.

F. SHEPPARD, Auditor.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—IN THE matter of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company. HORATIO GOMEZ against the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, the undersigned, Receiver of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above named corporation, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to pay to the creditors of said Company who have heretofore presented and exhibited their claims to him as such Receiver, twenty per centum of the amounts, which upon an adjustment and liquidation of said several claims shall be found or ascertained to be due upon the same respectively. Such dividend will be paid on and after the first day of April, 1872, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 4 Warren street, New York.

Dated New York, March 20, 1872.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY, Receiver, 4 Warren-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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Founder and Conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, in 1850, and for the past 12 years of St. and 25 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill., since the Great Fire removed to 341 West Madison-st., corner of May. The greatest Specialist of the age in the treatment of chronic DISEASES, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, etc., etc. Remember the number, 341 West Madison-st., corner of May. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultations and communications are strictly inviolable.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:10 p m	*3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. § Except Saturday. ‖ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	‡8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p m	*11:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*9:00 p m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:50 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*10:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	8:30 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	8:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*1:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	‡6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	‡8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*1:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*1:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:50 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:25 a m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st. corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:05 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:05 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:10 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*2:00 p m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Tuesday Morning, March 26, 1872.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

The memorial of a large number of the woollen manufacturers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and California lately presented to Congress, gives some facts which, though well known to the trade, will arrest public attention. The memorialists represent 286 sets of cards, and a capital which produces $13,500,000 of goods annually, not surpassed in character by any goods made in Europe. The memorialists pray that the duty on woollen manufactured goods be reduced from 50 to 68 per cent to 90 per cent, and that all duties on wool and raw material be removed. This is the earnest appeal of these manufacturers. They are mostly engaged in the manufacture of the finer line of goods, to which manufacture certain wools "which are not now, and never have been, grown in this country," are needed. These fine wools, not to be found in this country, are mixed with the native wool, and produce that cloth which, wherever it has been exhibited in Europe, has been conceded the equal in character with the best produced in any land. The duty on this kind of wool, while it protects no domestic wool of like character, so enhances the cost of American cloth of that description, that the foreign article can be imported and sold for less than the American. These woollen manufacturers have several millions of dollars' worth of the most perfect machinery for the manufacture of these finer grades of cloth, and that machinery is largely compelled to idleness because the wool, needed for the cloth, is so enormously taxed that its use is prohibited.

These gentlemen say that clothing wools of the first class, if imported in the grease, yield but 33 per cent clean wool; but the tax is so arranged that, whether imported in grease, washed, or scoured, the duty is over 100 per cent in gold. Combing wool pays a tax of 25 to 35 per cent, and carpet wool from 15 to 25 per cent. Woollen cloths of the finer grades pay a tax of 50 per cent, while the goods made from combing and carpet wools are protected by a tax of 70 to 115 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that the wool tariff has been arranged to destroy the manufacture of finer cloths in this country, and to force the result boastingly claimed at a Wool Convention in New York, that the American people had been educated to wear coarse clothes at a higher price than were paid in other countries for the finer qualities. In addition to this tax on wool, these manufacturers declare that they pay a tax of $1.50 per ton on their coal, and another heavy tax on olive and other oils; a tax of 160 per cent on salt with which to scour their wools, and a tax of from 60 to 100 per cent on iron and machinery. After reviewing the whole facts, they say:

> In conclusion, we believe that a revision of the present tariff, in such a way as to allow wool, and all raw material entering into the cost of manufacturing woollen goods, to come free of duty, and a revenue tariff of about 30 per cent imposed on foreign manufactured goods, would stimulate, diversify, and increase the manufacture of woollen fabrics in this country, and thereby give a permanent advantage to the American wool-grower, as well as employment to our mechanics and laborers.

Mr. Edward Harris, of the Harris Mills, accompanies the memorial with a detailed statement of the operations of the wool tariff. He states that the foreign clothing wool, when cleaned and scoured, yields such a small proportion of wool that the tax paid, when applied to the actual product of wool, is equal, in some varieties, to 183 per cent, while in the case of carpet wools it is only 32 per cent. The fine wools needed for this line of manufactures possess a felting property which American wools do not; and, instead of competing, are only used advantageously, with the latter. Thus, free importation would lead to the use of large additional amounts of the American wool. The effect of this duty, therefore, is to cut off American wool from use in the manufacture of fine cloths, and confine it exclusively to the coarser fabrics. Mr. Harris gives the figures of the relative cost of making and importing 12-ounce cassimere, of first-class Australian wool, now costing 16d in London. The cost of making such cloth under the present duty on wool is $1.69 per pound of cloth, in currency. If the duty were removed, the cost would be $1.14. The cost of the same cloth, imported, would be, under the present tax, $1.72½ per pound of cloth; in the absence of any duty the cost would be 98 cents. By adding a tax of 30 per cent, for revenue, upon imported goods, the cost of the British cloth would be $1.27½ currency, and of the American manufacture $1.14 per pound of cloth, this latter figure including 10 per cent profit. Mr. Harris asserts that, if the duty on foreign woollen cloths (fine) were reduced to 30 per cent, and the wool admitted free, the American manufacturers could, as the Canadians do, send their cloths to Australia to pay for the wool.

"But," shouts Mr. Kelly, "will you reduce the wages of American labor to those of the paupers of Europe?" To this Mr. Harris answers that, in his comparison, he has allowed for American labor one-third more than for British. Even with absolute free trade on cloth and wool, the American cloth could be sold at the same price as the imported article. He, then, speaking from a lifelong experience, says:

> It is my sincere belief, based upon long experience in the manufacture, that, with absolute free trade, we should *not only be able to pay higher wages to operatives of woollen mills*, but also to supply them and all consumers with cloth at much lower rates. Nor am I alone in this belief. Statements of other manufacturers, which are appended, accord with my own knowledge, that the cost of labor is only 15 to 16 per cent of the cost of woollen goods, while the materials cost 75 per cent. If, by using one-third foreign wool, free of duty, we could reduce the cost of that part of the materials alone as much as the present duty adds to the cost of scoured wool, *we could save in that one item as much as the whole sum we now pay for labor to the yard of cloth*, could make better goods, and, selling them at lower rates, could still add materially to the wages of labor. Meanwhile, being free to manufacture many kinds of goods which we cannot now make, we could use far more native wool than the manufacturer can now consume at remunerative prices. In fact, we could not only supply our domestic consumption, but could soon compete in foreign markets with the products of foreign wools.

Mr. Harris calls attention to the fact that, in the great rise which has taken place all over the world in the price of wool, the American wool-grower has been benefited the least. By a comparison of the prices in London in January, 1871, and January, 1872, the rise has been from 68 per cent on carpet wools to 87 upon washed clothing, and 100 per cent on East India. A like comparison of prices in New York at the same dates shows an increase in the prices of American wools ranging from 5 per cent to 23 per cent, the latter only on extra pulled wools. Prices have advanced, but in no measure proportioned to the advance in other countries. The reason for this is, that American wool is not grown, and, from the necessity of things, cannot be grown, in competition with foreign wools, but is grown in competition with foreign cloths. The price of imported cloth regulates and controls the price of American wool. The price at which foreign cloth can be imported controls the price at which American cloth can be sold. Every cent of tax imposed on the manufacturers is so much added to the cost of producing the cloth, and, of necessity, is taken from the price of wool in the hands of the grower. The American wools can only be used exclusively in the coarser lines of goods, and the use of American wool cannot be increased by forcing the people to wear coarse goods, but by the encouragement of the manufacturers of fine cloths, in which the imported wools are mixed with the American. American-made cloths, by reason of the tax on wools, are shut out of all foreign markets, thus forever limiting the use of American wools to the American market.

Mr. Harris thus explodes the twaddle upon the subject of wages:

> The main argument of those who advocate privation, under the pretence of protection, is, that our laborers are and ought to be paid 33 per cent higher wages than those of Great Britain. This statement is true in part, but the usual inference from it is false; it does not follow that the cost of labor in the goods is 33 per cent more than in England. We do pay higher wages, because we accomplish more of our work by machinery, and can therefore very well afford to do so; but, even if 33 per cent higher wages actually represented 33 per cent difference in the cost of labor, it amounts to but six cents a yard upon cassimere of the best quality; and the expenditure which our English and German competitors must make to get their goods to this market is equal to, if not greater than, this small difference.

This exhibit of actual facts by men who have millions invested and speak from actual knowledge, is worth more than all the trash which has been published upon protecting American labor by taxing it to death.

"OUR CASE" AT GENEVA.

The correspondence now passing between Earl Granville and Secretary Fish once more brings the Alabama Claims prominently before the public, but, unfortunately, does not shed any new light upon them. What little the American people are allowed to know amounts simply to the fact that Secretary Fish politely insists that the United States maintains the right to demand indirect damages, and that Earl Granville courteously insists that the Geneva Tribunal shall not award any such claims; and this is all that the American people have been able to discover from the outset. Consequently there is nothing left for the American people to do but to stand by the Government, without knowing exactly why they are standing by it, or what they are to gain by it. The people are in the dark, the press is in the dark, and the oracles at Washington are dumb, and the result is a muddle, as might have been expected when the preparation of such an important case is intrusted to a single individual, not distinguished as a lawyer, who goes about his work without consulting any one, and, when it is finished, submits it to no one for criticism and revision. The manipulation of the whole affair has been in the hands of two or three men, who have been allowed to get the country into a fog so thick that our perplexity is simply rediculous to lookers on, while the people can learn no reasons for the muddle, except from such vague rumors as news-reporters can pick up, and the official correspondence, which explains nothing. In all this confusion, however, one fact is absolutely certain, and that is, that, by the irresponsible and stupid manner in which we have allowed "our case" to be prepared, we have prejudiced our just claim for direct damages and the treaty itself, in which we flattered ourselves we had compiled a code of international law which would define the highest type of national usages for all time to come. It is clear enough to see, cloudy as the whole affair is, that we have made a mistake; and it is to be regretted that the Government, if it has any opinion at all on the matter, shows no disposition to rectify the mistake and earn the honor of having established a new form of international arbitration.

The *Nation*, which is an acknowledged authority on questions of international law, comments upon the sorry position in which the country has been placed, and asks the Administration three leading questions, which are based upon the following important distinction: The protocol announces that the American Commissioners claimed indirect damages in the negotiation, but waived them in the hope that an "amicable settlement" might be made, without prejudice to their reproduction of them in case no such settlement should be effected. Now, the preamble of the treaty, which does not appear in our "Case," reads:

> The United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, being desirous to provide for an *amicable settlement* of all causes of differences between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries. [List of the respective plenipotentiaries.] And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles.

Upon this presentation of facts, the *Nation* asks the Administration the following questions:

> 1. Wherein did the "amicable settlement" you contemplated in making the Treaty, and which you speak of *ipsissimis verbis* in the preamble, differ from the "amicable settlement" you had in your mind when you offered to waive the consequential damages? What is there in *this* "amicable settlement" to make it improper to surrender for its sake what you were perfectly ready to surrender for the sake of the other?
>
> 2. It is true that the preamble speaks of an "amicable settlement of *all*" claims, and that you maintain, it is said, that this must be held to include claims for remote and indirect injuries; but, if so, why not also the claims submitted to the Commission at Washington, and the claims submitted to the Emperor of Germany, and the "belligerent-rights" claims?
>
> 3. If you really intended to claim consequential damages for the prolongation of the war and so on, how is it that in your "confidential memorandum" of instructions to our counsel you make no mention of them?

If the Government cannot answer these questions, it affords it an honorable means of retreat from the position in which Mr. Bancroft Davis has placed it, and it should avail itself of it, for the claim of indirect damages cannot be made to hold water, no matter how it may be tinkered. It is absurd on its very face, and, as the *Nation* aptly says, no two respectable lawyers can mention it without smiling. Persistence in pressing it can only result in upsetting the Treaty, and, if there is any way to get out of it respectably, the Government had better get out, even if it has to acknowledge it has made a mistake. This would be preferable to the failure of the Treaty, the loss of the direct damages, in regard to which, *per se*, there is no tenable opposition, the putting back of the claims *in statu quo*, and the loss of such a vantage-ground as the establishment of this new international principle would give the country. That this will be the result of Mr. Bancroft Davis' injudicious and hasty work, if the claims are presented to the tribunal, admits of no doubt, and it involves not only the sacrifice of minor considerations, but of the very principle of arbitration itself, which is sought to be established.

HORSE RAILWAY BILL AT SPRINGFIELD.

A bill has passed the Senate at Springfield, and is now reported favorably in the House, the effect of which is to give both steam and horse railways the control of every street of every city and town in the State, which they may wish to use, with the right in some cases to lay down tracks, and in others to have them laid down at the cost of the tax-payers, and in all cases to compel the tax-payers to keep the streets in repair, and all this without compensation to anybody and without consulting the property-owners on the line of the streets through which the cars are to run. Such a bill could only have passed the Senate so quietly by being smuggled through without the careful attention of members. The present General Assembly has got thus far through its session without any heavy steals turning up. But Senate Bill No. 225 is a very remarkable bill, indeed, and a good deal worse one than the Ninety-nine-year Extension Act of 1865. It authorizes the Board of Supervisors of a county, or corporate authorities of a city, to construct (at the expense of the tax-payers) "solid wheel-ways or trams in any street, road, or alley,—said ways to be made of iron, gravel, stone, or wood,—to facilitate traffic with vehicles in common use, or other vehicles drawn or propelled *by any power*."

This covers horse or steam railways. The provision that the tracks shall be so constructed as not to require a flange is of no consequence, as they may use a flange or not as they please. It next provides that companies may be licensed for ten years to operate "cars for passengers or freight over these iron tracks; that these licensed cars shall have precedence of all others, and may require them to get out of the way or off the track," so that they may move on at the accustomed speed at which the "power" by which they are propelled can drive them. For this monopoly of streets, where the taxpayers lay the track, the steam or horse railway shall pay 25 per cent on the gross earnings of the licensed cars.

But, when the city authorities allow the companies to lay the track, the companies are to pay nothing for the privilege until their earnings have paid the whole cost of the road and 10 per cent interest besides. This they never will do, as the stock will be watered often enough to keep the "cost" up to a figure upon which the whole net income will only divide 10 per cent; but, if they should pay off the whole principal and 10 per cent interest thereon, then out of the surplus the companies may pay "license fees" to the city. It is not clearly stated what the "license fees" in this contingency are to be, but we suppose they are to be 25 per cent on the gross proceeds, provided the other 75 per cent will pay the principal cost and 10 per cent dividends, as above stated. Meanwhile, for having their streets taken for railroads without consulting the adjoining owners, and for being taxed to build the track, and for being obliged to keep out of the way of the trains or cars, the people are paid at last by being further obliged to keep the streets in repair!

The present horse railways are not only compelled to obtain the consent of the city authorities, but of the owners of two-thirds of all property on each side of the street, and then to keep the road-bed in repair for a width of eight feet, if they have a single track, and fourteen feet, if they have a double track. From all these compensations the companies, under this bill, are to escape. Finally, they may charge for freight, as well as for passengers, and they may add a cent a mile to the five cents fare for every mile over three miles.

The track must be so constructed that its use by common vehicles and railway cars shall be practicable. The pretence on which it is said to be based is, that a Mr. Eastman has invented a track adapted to the use of common vehicles as well as railway cars. Most city railway tracks are so far adapted to use by both that the drivers of common vehicles will use the track when they find it convenient. There is nothing in this paltry inducement that should operate as a cover for such a preposterous scheme as this bill proposes. We suppose the General Assembly only needs to have its attention fully called to the bill to quash it at once. Its unconstitutionality alone ought to give it a prompt quietus, as it proposes to take both the soil of private owners, the public ways of cities, and the money of the taxpayers, without making any actual *bona fide* compensation for either.

The French Arms Investigation grows as it advances. The Springfield *Republican*, reviewing Secretary Robeson's testimony, shows that it indicates a clear violation of our own law, and a probable sale to one or the other of the two French war parties after the Franco-German war closed. It appears that the Navy Department ordered ten thousand Remington rifles from the War Department in the spring of 1871. Then a firm of arms-dealers in Baltimore, under the name of Poultney & Trimble, bought them of Secretary Robeson, paying for the ten thousand the price of twelve thousand, leaving a profit of $40,000 to the Navy, of which we presume the Government got the benefit. Secretary Robeson's reason for the arrangement was, that it would keep the Springfield armory employed; that the arms as made did not suit the Navy, and that his Department made the $40,000 profit. For these purposes the men at the armory were kept on extra duty and extra pay even on Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, whereas the general army orders forbid this to be done except in cases of "urgent public necessity." The contract was made March 21, 1871, when the Franco-German war was over, and the arms were delivered in April, and could only have been intended either for the Communists, or for the Thiers Government engaged in suppressing them. If intended for the Thiers Government, this creates a grievance on the part of the Internationals, and, if intended for the Communists, it subjects us to the charge of a breach of neutrality by France as well as by Prussia.

Secretary Robeson alleges no other law to justify the manufacture of these arms than that the Navy Department has always been in the habit of selling whenever it could get its price. To this he adds the custom of buying in order to sell. This converts the Navy Department into a trading firm using the public credit to make money for the Government. This is a new line of duty for our gallant sea-dogs.

No person can read the statement of the objections made by Governor Palmer to the Burnt Records bill without conceding their force. There is nothing gained by overthrowing the safeguards which the law has established to prevent fraud. The Governor is perfectly right in objecting to a law by which a man may be summarily divested of his title or of his equities by a judicial proceeding of which he has no notice. Any law seriously affecting the established modes of legal procedure in cases of land-title would do more injury than good. It might have the effect of placing a cloud upon titles which otherwise might be unquestioned. Too much legislation, or an attempt to accomplish too much by legislation, may be worse than no legislation at all, and the people of this county are indebted to the Governor for arresting the bill before it became a law. It would be but adding to our embarrassments for the Legislature to authorize proceedings which, instead of restoring record evidence of title, would only further complicate matters, and result in additional litigation to extricate titles from decrees entered without the knowledge of rightful claimants.

The doctrine of Apostolic Succession, which makes every minister of the Church of England a sort of condensed essence of Peter and Paul, has just led a simple-minded clergyman into a very foolish act. A bill was introduced into the Commons to allow Dissenters to perform funeral services in the church-yards of the Established Church. A great deal of opposition has been met with, and the latest utterance is that of the rural curate in question, who writes to a London paper that the bill is a wicked one, because no Dissenter is able to perform really religious rites,—that being a privilege of which a monopoly has been given to the Greek, Roman, and English Churches. He even insinuates that burial services *a la mode* are a prerequisite to admission into heaven. Of course, this preposterous effusion has drawn down a storm of ridicule, and it seems likely to secure the passage of the bill, despite the fact that the Church of England owns the church-yards in fee simple, and so has a perfect right to dictate to what use they shall be put.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in an article in relation to the charges preferred against Secretary Robeson by Charles A. Dana, says that "The independent journalists, who knew nothing about them, shook their heads solemnly, said they were probably exaggerated, but they certainly had a suspicious look." The vagueness of such attacks against Secretary Robeson, on the part of the independent journalists, has a parallel in the mistiness of the *Advertiser's* charge against them. Will the *Advertiser* mention the names of the independent journals or journalists which have been so solemn in the case referred to? We have not observed the wagging of their ears. The utmost that can be said, upon any present showing, is, that, if the Secor claim has been paid a second time, the Treasury has been defrauded; because the first payment was made upon the condition that the claimants should give a receipt in full of all demands against the Government.

The penny-wise and pound-foolish Democrats who voted for the repeal of the duties on coffee and tea must be gratified by the announcement that that repeal is to be made the pretext for keeping the present duties on everything else, and may be twisted into a justification of the re-enactment of the Income tax. The cry of a "free breakfast for freemen" sounds very well, but the freeman who pays on his clothes, and furniture, and tools, a monopolist's tax of from 30 to 100 per cent, would be much better off if he had to pay a few cents more a week on coffee and tea and did not have to pay a few dollars more a week on whatever else he may use.

Blanqui, who proclaimed that his usual residence was a prison, and who will not exchange his abode for the rest of his life, has promulgated a new plan of government, founded on what might be called a theory of limited-universal suffrage. The cities of France, he says, are capable of voting, but the country is far too ignorant to have that privilege, and should be debarred from it. This idea of a Republic, in which the minority, ruled by mobs, is, nevertheless, to rule the majority, is peculiarly French. If France is too ignorant to vote, France is too ignorant to be a Republic. The way to remove all obstacles to her becoming one is not to change the names of streets from "Napoleon" to "Gambetta," nor to blow up columns, nor to burn down cities, nor to substitute mob-law for Imperial-law, but to educate the people a good deal, and their would-be leaders a good deal more. The first set of methods has been tried and found wanting; the second remains to be tested.

The resurrection of the Cardiff Giant is too fresh in our minds to dim our remembrance of the *savans* who interviewed him, and felt him, and smelt of him, and tasted him, and disagreed about him, in a manner which reflected the highest credit on the author of the Colossus. When the interest in it rather flagged, two men swore promptly to having made it, and a vast concourse rushed to see it as a humbug,—a thing dear to Barnum and the American heart. Even this ceased some time since to draw, and the Giant of Cardiff has been lost to sight for some time. Probably not a dozen people in the country believe it to be anything but a gigantic fraud, but among the dozen is a Mr. McWhorter, a graduate of Yale in 1847, and a man of great erudition. He has written, and is about to publish, an elaborate essay, in which he attempts to show that the statue is that of a Phœnician god, imported centuries before Columbus and prohibitory duties existed. He rests his argument on the chemical composition of the stone, on the repetition of certain curves and angles, on the type of its face, and on inscriptions upon it in the Phœnician character. The essay will be sure to provoke discussion, and the discussion will be sure to confirm everybody in his former opinion, and leave unsettled forever the question whether or not we have a god among us.

The late case of death from the use of laughing-gas seems to have aroused, as might be expected, all the old prejudices against anæsthetics. If all such cases were collated, however, it would probably appear that nearly every one who has died while in a comatose state has taken some anodyne because it was feared that otherwise the proposed operation would involve an amount of pain that would endanger life. It is a fair inference that the victim would have died at any rate, and that his or her decease is due, not to laughing-gas, etc., but to the physical exhaustion produced by a severe strain on the system. No doubt the resisting power of life is somewhat weaker during a lethargy; the importance of keeping awake while suffering from cold is an instance in point; but the diminution of this power during two or three minutes of coma can scarcely be sufficient to allow of death, unless death were inevitable with or without such an agency.

Died: in Indiana, Franklin College. Its former President, Dr. Wayland, writes to the *Examiner and Chronicle* that the College had "fifty students, four instructors, no library, no cabinet, small apparatus, $30,000 of endowment in notes bearing 6 per cent, and $12,500 of debts bearing from 7 to 10 per cent." The history of this school (which, in Ohio, would have been dubbed a University) is thus summed up: "There has been a long procession of struggles, of debts, of appeals, of crises, of unfulfilled promises, of starving teachers, of disappointed creditors, of broken-hearted laborers." Throughout the West there are dozens of such institutions, eking out their starveling existence by begging, which serve only to flatter some petty pride of sectarianism and to keep down the standard of liberal education in America. Concentration has urged on our progress in everything else, and concentration is what we need here. No royal road leads to learning, and, however much we combine, a monopoly of it is not to be feared.

It is reported that there is considerable indignation at Springfield because the Philadelphia Committee of the great Centennial Exhibition, while recognizing other States in the appointment of Committees, has ignored Illinois. The indignation is, however, unwarrantable, as public notice was given by the Philadelphia General Committee that the Governors of the respective States were expected to name their Committees. All the States except Illinois have done so, which accounts for their recognition. THE TRIBUNE, over two months ago, advised the appointment of the Committee. If no Committee is appointed, Illinois will have no voice in the Exhibition.

It has been commonly supposed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had leased the New Jersey Legislature as well as the New Jersey railroads, but the negotiations cannot have been consummated. Last week the House voted to charter a new broad-gauge road from Philadelphia to New York, *via* Trenton. The next morning a reconsideration was moved; but, although sixteen members had been "convinced," during the night, of the superior advantages of a monopoly, the motion was voted down. The question now rests with the Senate to decide whether the State is to be, or not to be, the property of the Camden & Amboy.

The Maine Senate tried the policy of throwing a sop to Cerberus by passing a bill to allow women to vote at Presidential elections. Thereupon the leaders of the movement denounced the proposed law as a beggarly compromise, and loudly proclaimed their preference of no loaf to half a one. Very unexpectedly the House took them at their word, and defeated the bill by 53 to 41, so that now the Rachels of Maine are mourning for their ballots, and refuse to be comforted.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Elgin is moving for a small tax levy in aid of a free library.

—Geneva is to send to Texas $1,300 worth of pumps.

—Peter Olson is the hero of Geneva. A few days since he broke through the ice on Fox River, and actually swam a considerable distance under the ice, when he reached an opening.

—There are no lean cows in Alton. Any bovine of average intelligence can stand on her hind legs and steal a fat living from the hay and grain wagons in the market-place.

—The Jacksonville *Journal* states that an elderly gentleman of that vicinity has lived in four counties, and yet has always occupied the same house.

—The Rev. Peter Cartwright is still living, and is able to converse with his friends at times, but his life is gradually fading away. All of his children were present at the old homestead on Sunday of last week. Great numbers of letters are received from all parts of the country, inquiring after his condition.

INDIANA.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church property at Indianapolis is for sale at the price of $40,000. It is the intention of the congregation, should they dispose of it, to locate farther north and erect an iron church.

—A committee of citizens of New Albany recently waited on the officers of the Ohio Falls Car Company, and made them a tender of $80,000 in cash and land, on the condition that they would locate their works in that city. The Company has not yet responded.

MICHIGAN.

The Postmaster at Itaska, Cass County, receives a salary of $12 per annum.

—Very fine brook trout are caught through the ice at Marquette.

—A steam shovel is in operation at Bruce Station, which is capable of excavating 800 to 1,000 cubic yards a day.

—Twenty-five ladies of St. Johns have resolved to prosecute all persons engaging in the liquor traffic.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says: "The supply of sandstone in Ionia County is practically inexhaustible. Where it is now worked there is but little surface earth to be removed, and the rock is from 50 to 60 feet in depth. It works easily, is beautifully variegated in color, and hardens and grows handsome by exposure to the weather."

MINNESOTA.

Willie Tuttle, the second white child born in Minneapolis, is ill beyond a hope of recovery.

—Treasurer Felton, of Wabashaw County, had a little over $6,000 nipped in the failure of Webb & Co.

—The Fergus Falls *Advocate* says the Constable of Aurdal Township for the past year has been rather out of luck. He had to put a $1 revenue stamp upon his bond to qualify, and hasn't had a single case.

—A New York lawyer, named Sherman, has purchased 2,000 acres of land on Elm Creek, Martin County, and will expend $20,000 in improvements.

PERSONAL.

W. W. Corcoran has supplemented his list of magnificent presents by the gift of the Howard Library to the Washington and Lee University.

—Laura Keene will have nothing to do with the woman's-rights question in her paper, *Fine Arts*.

—The Marquis of Ripon has again been elected, for the third time, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the order of Freemasons in England.

—A Denver restaurant man recently charged a traveller $9 for a little lunch he put up for the latter to use between meals on the road betwixt Denver and Kansas City.

—Mr. Robert C. Winthrop has a clock, still in good running order, which was made 250 years ago for his ancestor, the Governor of Massachusetts, when that State was a British colony.

—The Hartford *Times* says one of the finest private libraries in the world is that of George Brinley, who has several copies of Elliott's Indian Bible.

—John C. Calhoun is the devil of the Rockford *Register* office, and played it so effectually with the forms, last week, that no paper could be issued.

—The Misses Robinson, of Hartford, Conn., have a solid gold snuff-box presented by Lord Ellenborough to George Washington, and by the latter to Jonathan Trumbull.

—The Rev. Dr. Steele, it is said, is about to resign his office as Vice President of Syracuse University to become pastor of a church in Boston.

—Warren Tate, of Indianapolis, has formally apprenticed his daughter, Mary Helen, to Jennie Daily, who will have sole charge of her until her 18th birthday.

—In his recent trip to the Yosemite Valley, Bierstadt, the artist, had a recontre with a lynx, which he felled to the earth with a club, leaving its death to be accomplished by his dog.

—One of the Greeley colonists recently bought a diamond wedding ring of a Cheyenne jeweller, and paid $500 for it, and one of the poor families has a set of gold table knives which formerly belonged to a noble English family.

—Mrs. Ruth was in St. Louis the other day, accompanied by her little yellow dog "Guess." An interviewing reporter mentions that she looks somewhat careworn, "but her lustrous black eyes have lost none of their fire."

—A Pickneyville (Ill.) correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* says the veritable Hildebrand recently settled in that town with his family, and was killed, in self-defence, by John L. Rayland, on March 21.

—Charles M. Swagar was buried at Louisville on Sunday. He was engaged in the St. Albans raid, and went to Paris some years since, where he was killed, during the siege, by the explosion of a shell in the room where he was sitting.

—John Vanderwerken, a young man who went from Troy, N. Y., to the diamond-fields of Africa, has returned with several fine specimens. He sold an 82-carat stone for $10,000, and an 83-carat for £1,650. He and two partners are now working 30 negroes in the beds of the diamond rivers.

—The Japanese Minister authorizes the statement that the public are under a misapprehension in supposing that he is appointing lady teachers to go to Japan. The false reports published in the papers have caused a very large number of persons to apply for positions, and it is quite impossible to return favorable answers. He thinks it due to these applicants that this notice should be given.

—Riley and John Springer, of Putnam County, Ind., are heirs to the Springer estate, on which the City of Wilmington, Del., is situated. It seems that, generations since, one of the ancestral Springers rented an 800-acre farm in Delaware to a German for a term of ninety-nine years. When the lease expired by limitation, no one was on hand to claim the property, and it was disposed of for the public good. Recently, the ancient lease came to light, and a little investigation into the matter has made the Springers a happy family. The old farm became the site of Wilmington, Del.; the property is now worth $80,000,000; and it is said that the title is perfect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The coal receipts at Pittsburgh for the past two years were 154,177,860 bushels.

—The jail of Henderson County, Ky., which nine years ago cost $11,000, has been sold for $98.

—A new style of locket is made of a $5 gold piece, which is hollowed out large enough to hold a likeness and opens with a spring.

—The petroleum springs at San Fernando, in Southern California, are yielding at the rate of 20 barrels of oil per day.

—W. S. Cummins, of Great Bend Tunnel, O., killed in his store a rat which weighed 7½ pounds, and had a tail 14 inches long.

—It is not alone to this country that the Japanese are sending their young men to be educated. Sixteen lately graduated at Berlin.

—The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* thinks that, so long as the Rio Grande continues to be the frontier line between the United States and Mexico the robbery of Texans can never be stopped.

—The small-pox has invaded the palatial residence of A. T. Stewart, of New York, attacking a servant-girl, to whom, with her nurses and physicians, the house will be abandoned for a time.

—Some humanitarian suggests an instrument that shall kill animals by driving the death-blade deep into the creature's body, just where the backbone joins the head, which severs the spinal marrow, and kills instantly.

—The allegorical clock over the north door of the old hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington, has never been paid for. The constructor died, leaving no heirs, before the appropriation was paid, and it is yet in the Treasury.

—George Brown, a truckman in Detroit, has dug up the old cannon buried for many years near the foot of Wayne street. It was captured by Perry's fleet in the naval battle of Lake Erie, and is quite a historical relic. The figures "30—9—2" are cut into the breech.

—Colonel Strong, who is engaged in raising cotton in Merced County, Cal., writes that he will plant 700 acres there this season, and has disposed of his last year's crop at 20 cents per pound, purchasers ginning it themselves. He is sanguine of seeing a cotton factory on the Merced at no distant day.

—A California Court has granted a divorce to a husband on the ground that he was insane when he married. The Judge has the immediate prospect of an immense business, and the Pacific Railway Company is making provision for an extraordinary travel westward during the spring.

—Throwing one's boots at a noisy and intrusive dog may be a very effective way of getting rid of the visitor, but it is not always economical. An irascible deacon up in Connecticut tried it the other day, and the dog seized the expensive missiles and disappeared. The deacon thinks it was a "put up job," some unprincipled party training his dog to obtain boots by just this process.

—A new style of entertainment has been given lately by many fashionable ladies in New York, the rule being that all invited guests shall converse in French during the entire evening, every one who fails in this respect being fined to the amount of a dollar and upwards, the money so raised being given for the benefit of the French sufferers in the late war.

—The gigantic elephant shot by the Duke of Edinburgh, at the Cape of Good Hope, has been stuffed and placed in the South Kensington Museum. The head of this monarch of the desert weighs one ton, and thirty to forty men were required to place it for the photographer to take its likeness. It is probably the largest sporting trophy in existence.

—Among the relics destroyed by the fire at the Griffin-Taylor mansion, in Clifton, O., was the old headquarters flag of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Bullet-marked and powder-burned as it was, it was a valuable relic, and its loss will be felt. It had done proud duty in the field from Vicksburg to Atlanta, and thence in the march to the sea.

—The Danielsonville (Conn.) *Transcript* says that drills and blasting powder are required to break the thick frozen crust of the gravel bank near Putnam, which is being used to complete the filling and ballasting of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad. The crust is so firm that it will sustain itself for ten or twelve feet after the gravel beneath is removed. Blasting has been used in that vicinity in digging graves, the earth having almost the solidity of a rock.

—In Taunton, Mass., last week, a man named John Coffren was arraigned before a magistrate, charged with torturing an old horse. The miserable beast was found hitched to a tree in the woods, with no covering, the weather being extremely cold. John pleaded guilty, but said, by way of extenuation, that he had drawn the horse in a lottery, and, finding him good for nothing, had intended to kill him; but, before executing this deed of mercy, John got so exceedingly drunk as to forget all about the matter; and this festive obliviousness cost him $10.

—The Rev. James Quinn, of the Rockville (Conn.) Catholic Church, has frequently discountenanced the temperance work performed by the "Good Samaritan" lodge in his church, and on Sunday went so far as to call one of the leaders in the temperance movement by name, and declare that a stop must be put to his people going to the temperance meetings. The man addressed, named King, declared that he should attend the temperance lodge, whereupon the Rev. Quinn laid off his vestments, went down the aisle, and ordered him to leave the church; but his orders were not obeyed.

The Valley of the Solomon.

MINNEAPOLIS, Ottawa Co., Kan., March 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Away off in this, the so-called Valley of the Solomon, is a land which, for natural beauty of scenery, is unsurpassed by any in Kansas, or the great region of country west of the Missouri.

This river rises in the northwestern part of our State, flowing in a general southeasterly course until it reaches Solomon City, where it enters into the Smoky Hills. The banks are high, so that the overflows do not destroy and drown out so much of the country as they do in other valleys in this State, where the banks are lower.

From this point on the Solomon, for some 30 miles above, is the best part of the Solomon Valley. The width between these points will average some 9 miles; and, for depth of soil and richness, the land cannot be excelled. Wheat, corn, rye, sorghum, do well here; potatoes and garden-truck produce largely, and fruit does well. Water is good, but all hard. The country is all elevated and dry. I do not think there is an acre of marsh land in this county.

There are still some homestead lands left in this vicinity, and as good in quality as any to be found in Northwestern Kansas.

This city is the county seat, and is situated on the Solomon, at the mouth of Pipe Creek, and near to the mouth of Salt Creek. It is a busy, thriving point, containing some 400 inhabitants. It controls trade up the Solomon for 10 miles, and has nearly all of the Salt and Pipe Creek settlers for customers.

We have a good water-power, called by the knowing ones the best in Northwestern Kansas. Being situated on the line of the Lawrence and Solomon Valley Railway, and two other lines pointing this way, it bids fair to be the most important point in this section of the State. This county voted bonds, a few weeks since, to aid in the construction of the Lawrence Road; so we expect to have the locomotive visit us before many months.

WASHINGTON.

Prince Subsidy Slain—The Envelope Lobby.

Robeson on the Terrapin Marine.

Contested Elections—Patent-Office Character—Big Bank.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

NO SUBSIDY THIS CONGRESS—NO NOTHING!

The lobby, in Washington parlance, "got a black eye" when the St. Croix & Bayfield Railroad was beaten, notwithstanding some Democrats supported it on local grounds. This week the lobby was stunned by the failure, on a square vote, to give the Pacific Mail Steamship Company $500,000 additional subsidy per annum for double service between San Francisco and Hong Kong. These two votes begin new sentences in legislative diction,—the first being a straight shot levelled at the land-grant policy in general, and the second at the money-grant system. The Administration was opposed to neither of these bills, and they would have passed the Senate had they got up so far. The House of Representatives, where parties are evenly balanced, smote both claims with an impartial hand.

The Pacific Mail bill, which came within five votes of passing, was defeated by its President in New York, one Stockwell,—properly named,—who had issued a set of circulars to move the stock of his Company, asserting, among other things, that the subsidy was sure to pass Congress, and that there would be a rise immediately. To send this circular up to the Clerk to be read was a short way of scaring timid men out of the bill.

There are four or five other ship-subsidies pending, and there is talk, among their confederated lobbyists, of uniting their interests, instead of fighting each other as heretofore. Among the very meanest bills of the lot is that which seeks to obtain for the Brazil steamships a return of one cent per pound upon the coffee they import, on the ground that, if the quantity of coffee be increased by the activity of the ships, we will get more duty, and can afford to pay bounty for it. A nation of self-governing men, who entertain a proposition of this sort, ought to be gulled, and will be gulled, by any device which a demagogue may bring here. Coffee gives no additional movement by steamship-activity. Coffee will flow to market, whether its course be roundabout, like Old Java, or it come straight and slow by sailing vessels. It would be far more manly for Congress to reach its hand into the Treasury, and pay out a million to the lobby for ships, or anything else demanded, than to put possibilities on pounds of coffee for the sake of those artful dodgers who seem to know just the quantum of political economy prevailing amongst American public men.

The next movement will be to put coffee on the free list; for every Protectionist defends both free coffee and public stealing; and thus we shall be paying a ship company bounty for the coffee they bring, out of the nothing received in duties.

Something from nothing means that the denominator pays.

THE GUM AND BUFF LOBBY.

The envelope lobby are demanding that the Government shall give out no contracts for stamped envelopes, and compel every free citizen to lick the coat off his tongue sticking on adhesive stamps, and thereby be compelled to buy his envelopes from the aforesaid envelope-makers. This crowd has actually been bumming around Washington for the last two months, urging that the Government is ruining the envelope interest by contributing a stamp and an envelope together.

Mr. Tyner's Committee has been investigating the matter, and reports that stamped postal envelopes first came out amongst us in 1853. Out of 575,000,000 letters and envelopes which passed through the mails last year, only 104,000,000 were in stamped covers. The Committee reports that the introduction of stamped envelopes has not depressed, but "built up and stimulated, the envelope trade, improved the quality of envelopes, and that private manufacturers are really doing all the work,—the Government purchasing its supplies under contract." Enormous frauds in the aggregate are also committed under the old stamp system by persons reusing time and again stamps not legibly cancelled. Stamped envelopes also insure the return of the letter to the person sending it, without advertising, by indicating on the back where the sender can write his name and be re-addressed. Since the introduction of the return-request envelope system, the decrease in letters returned to the Dead-Letter Office has been so considerable as to dispense with the services of forty clerks. (Yet, if one should go to the Dead Letter Office, notwithstanding this report, he would probably find all these forty clerks!) This report is an extraordinary instance of how long it takes a Congressman to say nothing much. It is a column and a half of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in length, and is signed by Mr. Tyner, of Indiana. Mr. Tyner's son is in the employ of Nesbitt & Co., of New York City, who print the stamp-envelopes for the Government; and one of Tyner's colleagues, a Youthful Industry named Jaspar Packard, has recently voted for all the subsidy bills, including $500,000 increased service to Japan.

A SNAKE IN THE CARPET-BAG.

The Post Office Department is remembered in a bill introduced by Mr. Sheldon, carpet-bagger from Louisiana, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for a semi-monthly service between New Orleans and Rio, with four "first-class, American, sea-going, iron-steamships," of 1,500 tons burthen, yet leaving out the important matter of compensation,—in fact, making the Postmaster General sole arbiter with the Steamship Company.

It is much better to pass subsidy bills direct by Congress, if the Treasury is to be plundered, than to empower Cabinet Ministers to negotiate the job. The first ship might be named the *Chorpenning*.

ROBESON ON SEA-GOING TERRAPIN.

Secretary Robeson, Admiral of the boarding pike—at a boarding house, has sent twenty-six pages of primary geography to Congress, which "solicited" information about iron ship building. Much of this report is given up to fanciful descriptions of Rangoon, Singapore, Bushire, Ragusa, Spalatro, and Galipoli, which are in some manner supposed to exist for the purpose of this response. He gives all the exports and staples of each of these towns,—which may or may not have anything to do with iron-ship building. This letter looks like the joint production of some overworked shyster lawyer and the Agricultural Department; for it is nothing but a puff of the subsidy system. Robeson says we ought to create six great lines of steamships "to rescue and protect our American interests,"—one for the Mexican Gulf, one for all the Islands in the Pacific, one to Liverpool, one to Galway, one to Vlissingen and Antwerp, and one to Cadiz. The old naval tub says, in conclusion: "These form part only of a general system of commerce which would encircle the world, and to the development of which system their establishment is necessary."

What can be expected of four years of Government under such lobsters as this?

THE LEAGUE ISLAND LAY.

I may add that the boozing-ken of all these builders of iron ships is now along the Lower Delaware, between the mouth of the Schuylkill and the town of Marcus Hook,—a region which contributed Clayton, of Arkansas, to the Senate, and Ed. Beale to California. Ed. Beale was a United States Surveyor, who took advantage of his opportunities to gather up the largest tract of Spanish and Government land now owned by any single man in America or the world,—surveying its boundary line so as to include all the springs in that part of the continent,—the line resembling a circular-saw, the teeth running up and grasping in the springs,—and thus monopolizing all contiguous irrigation. It is generally alleged here, and in fact has been said by Porter himself, that the Admiral is a large owner of water-front near Chester, and is at the back of all these jobs by which our mariners are refused permission to go and buy cheap ships where they find them for sale, but are expected to pay tribute to pig-iron and make up their losses by begging Congress for subsidy. And yet Brooks, Kelley, and the rest dare invoke the American flag for such rascally treason to their seafaring countrymen!

THE TEXAS CONQUEST.

Amongst the additional papers filed on the Texas election cases, is one emanating from a person called Whitmore, who wants the seat of a Democrat named Herndon. Amongst the questions he suggests, and which the Committee on Elections ordered printed, are these:

> Did you hear any of the speeches of the contestee during the canvass, and were they of an inflammatory character against the Administration of President Grant?
>
> Did you ever hear the contestee, in his speeches, speak of the late amendments to the Constitution of the United States? If yes, what did he say?
>
> Were there any Democratic Clubs organized throughout the district; and did they not ostracise and cut off from society those who would not register as Democrats?
>
> What is the feeling in contestee's county toward President Grant and Governor Davis?

This Whitmore appears to know how to get into Congress.

THE PATENT OFFICE TOPSY TURVEY.

General M. D. Leggett, the Commissioner of Patents, has just described the condition of his office in a communication to Congress. He says the applications for patents for five years past have averaged 70 every day; that the Examiners in Government employ have increased from one to sixty-six; that many patents are issued that should never be granted, and others of good inventions are not issued because improperly framed; and that good claims and many valuable inventions are lost to worthy inventors. The Commissioners, having no basis but the reports of the Examiners, and unable to remove them, says that "Public confidence in the validity of patents is much less than it should be; that corruption is freely and almost daily charged, and by many fully believed; that dishonest applicants are ready to pay very liberally for patents, and outside parties, adversely interested, can often afford equal liberality to secure rejections." He says that the system is defective in that the patent owners and their attorneys have direct access to the Examiners, and the system of appointments is in direct variance with the qualities required of an Examiner, who should have spent years in making each great branch of mechanics a special study. Seven thousand five hundred different kinds of things have been subjects of application for patents, which are now divided into one hundred and forty-five different classes, assigned to sixty-six different Examiners. The Commissioner favors the reassembling of these classes into nine great groups, with an Examiner at the head of each group. The three Examiners-in-Chief and the Examiner of Interferences could then be dispensed with, and the force would consist of nine Chiefs, with nine Deputies and fifty-seven Examiners, instead of, as now, of three Examiners-in-Chief, one Examiner of Interferences, twenty-two Principal Examiners, and two classes of twenty-two Assistants each. It is a mixed business, this patent system, and none of the Commissioners seem to know how to handle it. Our liberality with patents has been abused by monopolists.

BIG THING.

Freeman Clarke, member of Congress from Rochester, has a brilliant idea,—to establish in New York a bank with one hundred millions capital, which shall do the clearances for the country banks, and apply their deposits—which now amount to about seventy millions in New York all the time—to whatever uses the clearing corporation may see fit. I asked Jay Cooke what he thought it meant, and he said, shrewdly, that he thought it meant the creation of several new offices or places for gentlemen not absolutely certain of remaining long in public life.

GATH.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Monday, March 25.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 54, in Block 63, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $700.

Butterfield st, bet Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, e f, 25 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $1,190.

Lot 54, of Lot 1, of Block 46, of w ½ Sec. 21, 39, 14, with building, dated March 23; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 29, 30, and 31, in Block 2, in Lowther's n w ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated March 12; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 17, of Smith's Block 7, in Walsh and McMullin's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $800.

West Polk st, near Kendall st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $575.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 1, of Davis' s w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 13, 7, and 21, in Block 6, and Lot 7, in Block 7, of Davis' s w ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $4,000.

Meagher st, 200 ft e of Canal st, s f, 70x173 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 8, of Shoenberger's Block 1, of Assessor's n ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $950.

Lot 27, of Shoenberger's Block 1, of Assessor's n ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $900.

Lots 25 and 26, in Lancaster's e ½ Block 3, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $1,200.

Robey st, 24 ft n of Birch st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $700.

Lot 26, in Block 13, in Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 12, in Campbell's Lots 7 and 8, Block 6, Rockwell's Addition, dated Nov. 28, 1871; consideration, $800.

Quinn st, 175 ft s e of Wrong st, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $500.

Lots 119, 120, and 123, in Rawson's Lots 11 to 13, of Honore & Bradley's ½ n e ¼ Sec 14, 38, 13, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,363.

Lots 45 to 48, of Block 2, in Sutton's Block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $4,325.

Lot 63, in Block 2, of Assessors' e ½ n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $1,250.

Thirty-seventh st, n e cor of South Park av, s f, 268x99 ft, dated March 15; consideration, $21,000.

Farrell st, s of Lyman st, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $600.

Michigan av, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, w f, 80x130 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $16,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 72, in Block 2, in Swan's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $390.

Lots 1, 4, 5, and 9, in Hale's Lots 1, 2, and 4 to 8, in Johnston's n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 13; consideration, $4,000.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Arizona Tribes Preparing for the War-path—Raids Upon Settlers—General Crook to Pursue the Hostile Indians Vigorously.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The following telegram has been received here:

ARIZONA CITY, March 15.

Hon. Francis A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

I am in receipt of telegrams from the Secretary of the Interior, directing me to report explicitly, by telegraph, the condition of Indian affairs.

But few of the tribes recently placed on reservations manifest a disposition to positively accept the conditions offered by the generosity of the Government. No opportunity has been lost to acquaint them with the intentions of the Government, and I am fully convinced that they comprehend the order of General Crook, to remain on their reservations after the 15th ult. Those at Verde and Camp McDowell have all fled, and murder and robbery have again commenced with renewed vigor, it being evident that they have hoarded up their four rations for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign. Raids have been made on the settlers in the valleys around Prescott, a large amount of stock stolen, and, unless protection is afforded, the settlers will become impoverished and decimated. A few days since I passed through Prescott for the Colorado, and feel satisfied, from personal observation, that the above recital is true as concerns that section of the country.

Reports reached me of a similar condition of affairs in the southern section of the country, and there is so much earnestness in the whole proceeding that I am justified in saying that their hostility is full of life and vigor.

The Apache Indians who came to the Colorado Reserve and were fed, all left on the 4th ult. for the mountains, with the exception of about fifty.

The Date Creek Indians generally remain about the post. Their young men are abroad. Most of them will probably remain and be fed, as their number is small. The murder of the station-keeper within six miles of this post is attributed to Mexicans. Certain circumstances favor this view, but the matter is one of grave doubt.

The Hualapis at Real's Springs appear to be friendly, and some of their number will probably join General Crook as scouts against the Tontos.

I am without information from Camp Grant and Apache, but hear that the Indians will remain upon their reservations. The Mojaves, Pimos, and Papagoes are progressing as favorably as could be expected, and I do not anticipate any trouble from them. General Crook has taken the field, and, from present indications, will pursue the Indians vigorously.

(Signed) H. BENDELL, Superintendent.

The same officer, in a report of general information relative to Indian affairs in Arizona for February, says:

> "Indians who have left their reserves have been seen on every road and trail in the vicinity of Prescott. Stock has been killed, and run off from the ranches on the Verde River and in the Bradshaw mining district. A large freight train was attacked at a station on the Hassayampa River. One of the teamsters was wounded, but the Indians were driven off. A ranch within five miles of Camp Date Creek was attacked. The occupants of the house, S. T. Cullumber and Thomas Harris were both killed, and their stock stolen. Information had been received that a settler at Camp Verde had been severely wounded by the Indians, and is not expected to recover. The Indians who attacked the ranche near Camp Date Creek were followed by about ten men from the post and a number of Apache Mojaves from the reserve, and as far as I can learn four of them were killed—two by the troops and two by the friendly Indians. The raiders were presumed to be Tontos. Of the nearly 800 Indians who were at Camp Verde, all have left with the exception of a few old women and children, and that the Indians who have left committed no depredations in that vicinity there can be no doubt.
>
> The Hualapi Indians, who for some time past have been friendly, have now assumed a threatening attitude. Having been caught killing stock, they justified themselves by saying they were hungry. The distribution of annuity goods to the Pima and Maricopa Indians was satisfactorily made on the 7th of February."

A Baptismal Controversy and How It Ended.

About the strongest sort of a theological war and the most serious that has occurred, perhaps, in this age of civilization and enlightenment, is contained in the following particulars furnished the McKenzie (Tenn.) *Times*, in regard to a difficulty that took place in Weakley County the other day. "It seems that two men—Albert Moore and a Mr. Hill—had been to Pillowville during the day, and having imbibed a little too freely of the ardent, under its influence they became very talkative and started home the best of friends. At length the conversation turned on religion. Moore claimed to be a Methodist, and Hill a Baptist. In riding along the road they came to a pool of water, and Moore remarked to Hill that as long as he was a Baptist and had never been baptised, he intended to perform that interesting ceremony for him then and there, and suiting the action to the word, he got down from his horse, pulled Hill from his horse, and waded in on his muscle on the immersing business. But Hill proving the stronger of the two he was unable to accomplish his purpose. They scuffled awhile, when Moore, seeing that he could do nothing, abandoned the job. Now came Hill's time. Turning to Moore, he said: 'Now as you are a Methodist and have not been baptised, I will baptise you,' stooping down, he dipped up a hat full of muddy water, which he deliberately poured on Moore's head and face. From some cause the baptism did not take effect, and Moore became highly incensed, drew his knife and inflicted an ugly gash on Hill's shoulder. Hill turned to run, when Moore made another pass at him with the knife, cutting him on the thigh. About this time Hill fell, and Moore, thinking he had killed him, ran off. We learn that Hill's wounds are not considered dangerous. This is one of the strangest difficulties we ever heard of. Up to the time that Hill threw the mud and water on Moore, the most perfect good humor existed between the parties."

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Parties, Principles, and Probabilities.

The Candidates—Temperance Party—Woman's Suffrage, etc.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21.

Political parties have, for some years, been so evenly divided in Connecticut that the drift of public opinion, acting upon the few undecided voters, has received the credit of determining the elections; and, hence, its annual elections are quite eagerly looked for as expressive of the general tenor of popular thought on political subjects. Imagining that, in the result of the election, they see their own opinions reflected, many of the spectators straightway frame their ideas accordingly, and in this way the Connecticut election has become an important element in political calculations, and has a decided influence on the country, although founded upon nothing more substantial than the general inclination of men to let other people think for them. This year there are so many elements at work that he must be a shrewd spectator who can learn what he thinks from the result.

BOTH THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

enter the conflict under the troublesome influence of cares within and cares without. The Presidential question divides the former party. The Grant and the anti-Grant movements have each their supporters, and, although it is everywhere conceded that the former branch is the more powerful, still the latter has to be so far humored into voting that the rallying cry is against mingling State and National questions at this particular time. While the Democratic party, having adopted the "Liberal" Missouri platform after a severe fight in the Convention, and in spite of the fact that the old-time leaders had prepared and printed a series of very different resolutions, is calling upon its members to join in the New Departure,—a movement which many of them are loth to make; and only the fact that they happily can doubt its sincerity will induce the pro-slavery branch of the party to fall in good order into a march that even pretends to lead to these new issues. Thus both parties are suffering more or less from internal troubles.

During the past year,

TWO OTHER PARTIES

have been born, and have entered the race with the regular antagonists, convinced that they can keep even, at least, until the start, and that something may happen that they can profit by. Both are the result of the demagogism that is always ready to take advantage of such circumstances as pertain to the impending election. These two political children are to be brought up on novel diet. The feeble infant, Labor Reform, is to be fed upon bread for which no one has worked; the other, the Temperance party, is to eat honest bread, but to observe the strictest abstinence from drinking.

No one regards

THE LABOR REFORM MOVEMENT

as having any considerable strength, but such as it does have will nearly all be drawn from the Democratic party. The Labor Reformers have nominated a State ticket, and are also nominating candidates for the Legislature.

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY,

so called, is the thorn in the side of the Republicans. The leaders of this division claim that the present liquor laws are insufficient; that the Republican party will not pass any better laws, and is responsible for these, and must consequently suffer; so that, without any professed expectation of success, the Temperance ticket is set before such morbid and visionary enthusiasts as may vote it, as a means of punishing the party in power. This plea of the punishment of the Republicans is the argument of the party-leaders as they publish it, although, beyond a question, they mean something decidedly more personally beneficial than attacking their only friends. The Hon. Francis Gillette, of Hartford, is their candidate for Governor, and they have made nominations for the Legislature all over the State. There is no possibility of electing Mr. Gillette by the vote of the people, but a majority vote is required here to elect any one Governor, and they hope to throw the election into the Legislature, and to have there from twelve to twenty members, who will hold the balance of power. The election of United States Senator takes place this year, and the Temperance balance of power are willing to dictate to the two established parties, with a strong preference for the Democrats. By such a coalition, Mr. Gillette once, in 1854, secured a substitute position in the United States Senate, and he has a full appreciation of the office, with no reluctance to accept its duties, having yearned for it ever since the unfortunate matter of the expiration of his term of office relegated him to private life. He wants the place, and would gladly give the State election to the Democracy to secure it; but, as they also want it, he would have to be content with the Governorship, if his party of conscientious principles succeeded in gaining its hoped-for power.

This State is the coveted object of a

DEMOCRATIC RAILROAD RING,

and it is probable that the Hon. William H. Barnum, of the Housatonic Railroad, now in Congress, or William D. Bishop, of the New York & New Haven Road, would take the Senatorship, if it fell into the power of their party.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is the Hon. Richard Hubbard, of Hartford, who was in Congress in 1867. He was a War Democrat, but left an astounding record of masterly inactivity in the *Globe*. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker has interviewed him, and beguiled him into saying she might quote him as favoring

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Charles Atwater, of New Haven, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is an earnest advocate of woman's manliness, and Mrs. Hooker is addressing the State in behalf of this as the party of progress. Her help is not very cordially received.

THE HON. EX-SECRETARY GIDEON WELLES

is in this city, and, having left the Cabinet, has also left the Republican party. He is now an active Democrat, writing many of the editorials in the Hartford *Times*, or at least, receiving credit therefor.

THE HON. MARSHAL JEWELL,

the present incumbent, is the Republican candidate for Governor. His administration of State affairs heretofore has given satisfaction to all, and is a promise of similar satisfaction in the future. He is a hard-working, self-made man, who can sympathize with all classes, from the day-laborer to the heavy capitalist, having worked his way from the one position to the other. He is a strong Grant man, the personal friend of the President, and, with him, one of the most influential Connecticut politicians. This is urged against him by anti-Grant men; but he has been such an excellent Governor that, in all probability, the remote question of his relations to the President will be overlooked in view of his more important and thoroughly satisfactory relations to the State. Many of his friends say that, in case of Grant's re-election, Jewell will be made Secretary of the Navy,—a place twice before held by Hartford men,—Toucey and Welles. It is certain that he will seek no elective office after this year, as he has made the declaration repeatedly in public.

The New Hampshire election has had a very favorable effect upon the Republican interests here, and it is the growing belief that the State

WILL BE CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS,

by a popular vote, in spite of the Temperance party. Too many of the most sincere Temperance men realize that if, by their, or any influence, the State falls into the hands of the Democrats, all the existing Temperance laws will be repealed, as the Democratic party is confessedly anti-Temperance. The canvass is going on with great activity. The Republicans have the Hon. Henry Wilson, General J. R. Hawley, the Hon. O. S. Ferry, General J. L. Swift, the Hon. J. W. Nye, and other prominent speakers, who are working vigorously in the limited time that remains between now and the 1st of April. In case of a Republican victory it will be equally allowable to argue pro and anti Grant therefrom, and the lesson will be merely the old one of the strength of unity. If the matter is thrown into the Legislature, and there carried by the coalescing Temperance and Democratic parties, the result will be the death and burial of the Temperance party, and the disappearance of the present rigid, but disregarded, laws on that subject. The Democratic party is not thought to be, or to feel, able to carry the State by popular vote, and will surprise its best friends if it meets with such success. The voters admitted this spring are more often Republicans than Democrats, and the chances, notwithstanding the obstacles, are in favor of the election of Jewell.

The contest with regard to

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

will, if the Legislature is Republican, be between the present incumbent, General O. S. Ferry, of Norwalk, and General J. R. Hawley, of Hartford. Both are able men, but Senator Ferry's health has been so poor for some time that it has been thought that he would not be likely to attempt a re-election. Although this may not be, it is still possible that his friends will conclude that it is not for his interest to be a candidate.

—An Indianapolis man stopped a runaway team belonging to a lady, at considerable personal risk, and politely held the horse until the fair owner came up. She was so vexed because the carriage had got dirty and the reins muddy that she forgot to thank the man, although she kindly asked him to get some paper somewhere and wipe the mud off the lines, regardless of his ruined hat, torn coat, and battered shins.

—Amsterdam, N. Y., is to have a new reservoir which will cover an area of 400 acres. Three thousand dollars has been subscribed toward the undertaking.

—It is expected that another new contract, and style of postage stamp will be made, in order to give all our American heroes a chance of being made gum heads.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

A New Doctrine About Sidewalks and their Maintenance.

Report of the Bridewell Commissioners on the House of Correction.

Mr. Tuley Decides that the Council Cannot Grant a Free License.

Further Postponement of the Railroad Ordinances.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Fullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Sherwood, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, Schaidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clark, Ogden, Busse, and Woodman.

NEW DOCTRINE ABOUT SIDEWALKS.

The following communication was received from His Honor, the Mayor:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Common Council: I desire to call the attention of your honorable body to the necessity that exists for an ordinance regulating and permitting the use of the space under the sidewalks for vaults and other purposes. The space under the walks, as well as the space over ground under the walks, belongs to the city. The Municipal Corporation owns and controls the whole street, from the front line of the abutting lots on each side thereof, and no person can legally occupy or use any portion of such street for vaults under the sidewalks, or build stairways in the walks down to basements or vaults, or fence off a part of the sidewalk for areas, or occupy it for projecting steps, stoops, porches, or outside stairways leading to upper stories, or for projecting signs, awnings, or windows, without the authority and permission of the City Government. I have consulted the Law Department of the city on this subject, and herewith transmit to your honorable body the written opinion of the Corporation Counsel, touching the same, together with the form of an ordinance, to remedy the defect in the existing ordinances in relation to the occupancy of parts of sidewalks, and the construction of vaults beneath them. The city may exact reasonable rent from property-owners for the use of the space beneath the sidewalks as beforementioned; but its collection would be attended with trouble and vexations, and the amount would be the subject of continued dispute and complaint, and be liable to be raised or reduced each year. The better course, it seems to me, would be to require the property-holders to construct and maintain suitable sidewalks in front of their premises under the directions of the Board of Public Works, and I consider this, a fair right, to use the space aforesaid for vaults, areas, stairways, and other purposes. I therefore recommend the enactment by the Common Council of the accompanying draft of an ordinance, or of one substantially embodying its provisions.

Following is the ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE relating to the granting permits for, and the use of the space under the sidewalks for vaults and other purposes.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. No person shall be allowed to occupy or use for vaults, areas, or other purposes, the space beneath the sidewalk, or included within the sidewalk lines, on any street in said city, unless a permit therefor shall have first been obtained from the Board of Public Works of said city—such permits to be issued only upon the condition that the party receiving the same shall, as a consideration for the privileges granted by said permit, build, maintain, and keep in repair a sidewalk over such space intended to be used for vaults, areas, or other purposes, such sidewalk to be of the material and constructed in the manner particularly specified in such permit.

SEC. 2. Such permits shall specify in general terms, the purpose for which the space under the sidewalk shall be used, and shall also contain a condition that upon the failure to construct, maintain or repair such sidewalk in accordance with any order that may from time to time be given by said Board of Public Works, the permit may be declared annulled by said Board of Public Works, and that all rights and privileges under such permit shall cease from the time such permit shall be so declared annulled. The fee for the issuance of every such permit shall be one (1) dollar.

SEC. 3. Any owner, builder, or other person who shall, in violation of this ordinance, occupy or use any part of a public street beneath the surface thereof, or included within the sidewalk lines, or if there be no such sidewalk, shall occupy or use below the grade such part thereof as comes within the sidewalk lines of such street without a permit first had and obtained under this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for the first offense, and a like sum for every twenty-four hours such occupation or use without such permit shall continue.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

It was referred to the Committee on Police.

NEW GAS COMPANY.

A petition of the National Gas Company to lay pipes was referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

NEW SIDEWALKS.

Ordinances were received from the Board of Public Works for sidewalks, and referred to appropriate Committees.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A communication was received from City Comptroller A. H. Burley, enclosing the report of the Commissioners of the House of Correction, as follows:

A. H. Burley, Esq., City Comptroller:

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of Section 4, of an act to establish Houses of Correction, and authorize the confinement of convicted persons therein, the undersigned Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction of the City of Chicago, submit the following report: The institution was opened for the reception of prisoners on the 10th day of August, 1871, and was placed under the management of George B. Mansur as Superintendent, he having a contract with the city for dieting the prisoners who are confined therein, and under the direction of the Bridewell Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Messrs. Richard Somers, Samuel McCotter, Thomas Wilce, Harvey M. Thompson, and M. B. Bailey, this Board of Inspectors not having been organized at that date. We compile from the records of the office, however, the following statement of prisoners, being the number received and the number discharged from Aug. 10, 1871, to Sept. 14, 1871, inclusive:

Transferred from Bridewell Aug. 10, 1871	130
Received from that date to Sept. 14, 1871	569
Total number to Sept. 14	699
The discharges during that time were	451
Leaving in confinement Sept. 15	248

BY WHOM COMMITTED.

Police Justices, committed to Bridewell	130
Police Justices, committed to House of Correction	569
Total	699

HOW DISCHARGED.

By order of Comptroller, by payment of fine, and expiration of sentence	220
By Mayor pardoned	229
Died	1
Superseded	1
Escaped	[illegible]
In confinement Sept. 15, 1871	248

Of the 699 prisoners received, 5[illegible] were on single executions, sixteen on two each, and one on three executions.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

There were no receipts which are shown by the books of the office during the same period of time, and the expenditures cannot be given with accuracy, as all papers pertaining to the same were in your office and were destroyed by fire, October 9, 1871.

On the 15th day of September, 1871, the Board of Inspectors who were appointed by the Hon. R. B. Mason, Mayor, and confirmed by the Honorable the Common Council of the city, and consisting of His Honor R. B. Mason, *ex officio* member of the Board, and Hon. John C. Haines, Colonel C. F. Hammond, and Louis Wahl, Esq., held a meeting at the Mayor's office, and organized as a Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction as required by Section 2 of the act under which this institution was created, Mr. Hammond during the term of one year, Mr. Haines the term of two years, and Mr. Wahl the term of three years, from and after the first Monday in May, 1871.

[The report continues to give the minutes of the various meetings of the Board, and afterward goes on as follows:] We give below a statement of the prisoners received and discharged from September 15, 1871, to January 1, 1872, as taken from the records:

Number confined Sept. 15, 1871	1,071
Received till Dec. 31:	
From Police Courts	1,229
From Criminal Court	17
Total	1,504
Number discharged	1,265
Leaving in confinement Jan. 1	346

HOW DISCHARGED.

By order of Comptroller, by payment of fine or expiration of sentence	983
By Mayor, pardon	253
Died	1
Superseded	14
Escaped	13
Total	1,265
Leaving in confinement Jan. 1, 1872	346

Following this is a detailed statement of the salaries, fines, etc., and expenses of the institution, which amounted to $4,443.60 for the quarter, these being only cash expenditures. There were outstanding against the institution claims to a large amount, which will be given in the report for the quarter ending March 31, 1872.

It was laid over.

FREE LICENSES.

The following communication was received from Corporation Counsel M. F. Tuley.

GENTLEMEN: A petition of Cornelius Owens, for a pedler's license, was referred to me by your honorable body, for my opinion as to the right of the Council to grant the free license. I have carefully examined the question and report that the power to exact a license for pursuing any given occupation or business is derived from the General Assembly of the State, acting under the Constitutional provision upon that subject. Under the constitution of 1848 the Legislature had power to tax pedlers, auctioneers, etc., "in such manner as the Legislature might from time to time direct." In discussing this provision, the Supreme Court of this State has said: "This power the Legislature can delegate to municipal authorities. If the latter were to attempt to use the discretion thus confided to them in the way of favoritism between individuals, by imposing a higher license on one person than another exercising the same calling under the same circumstances and with equal facilities for profit, it might be urged with great force that such action was an abuse of their discretion and could not be sustained."

City of East St. Louis *vs.* Welberg, 46 Ills. 392. The Constitution of 1870, in my opinion, is directly prohibitory upon the Legislature granting to municipal authorities power to pass ordinances upon this subject which are not uniform in their operation.

It provides for a tax upon pedlers, auctioneers, etc., in substantially the same language as the old Constitution, but with this important addition, that "the tax shall be uniform as to the class upon which it operates." Sec. 1, Art. 9, Constitution 1870.

The law is well settled that all ordinances should be uniform in their application throughout the limits in which they have operation. An ordinance regarding pedlers, or any other licensed occupation, must be general in its nature, and operate alike upon all persons pursuing the same calling, and as a general proposition, an ordinance would be void which granted special immunities to any person or portion of the inhabitants for their individual benefit or gain.

To this effect are: City of East St. Louis *vs.* Wellberg, 46 Ills. 392; City of Bloomington *vs.* Wahl, 46 Ills. 89.

If no particular person or number of persons could be exempted from the tax or license in the same ordinance that imposes the license on the remainder of the community, it is equally clear that what cannot be directly done in one ordinance cannot be indirectly done by the passage of two or more orders or ordinances.

I am aware that the practice of granting free licenses to individuals, also of granting special permits to erect or remove frame buildings, has prevailed for many years, and that some hardships may result by the discontinuance of the practice; but it must be also considered that special exemptions from the operation of general ordinances or special privileges granted for [illegible] the public, create [illegible] the [illegible] of the laws in general, and creates a discontent, which renders their enforcement both difficult and uncertain.

But without regard to the effect that the discontinuance of the practice may have, I am satisfied that the Council has no such power, and that no power exists to grant the free license petitioned for.

THE C. C. & I. C. R. R.

The special order of the evening, the report of the Committee on Railroads, together with the ordinance for the admission of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, published in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday last, was taken up.

Ald. Daggy moved the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Stout presented a protest of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company against the provision in the ordinance requiring the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway to institute and prosecute a suit against that company, which suit, the protest claimed, could have no object but to submit the company to annoyance and expense.

It was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Stout moved to strike out the clause alluded to.

Ald. Gill explained the meaning of the clause. He was in favor of striking out the clause.

It was not stricken out—yeas, 12; nays, 21.

NOT PASSED.

A vote was taken on the ordinance, resulting yeas, 20; nays, 13—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Tracy, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Buehler, Schaffner, Ogden, Mr. President—20.

Nays—Schmitz, Hickey, Powell, Holden, Gill, Cleveland, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Clarke, Busse, Woodman—13.

The ordinance was not passed, for lack of a charter majority.

Ald. Gill moved to reconsider the vote, and it was so ordered.

It was finally laid over until Monday at 8 o'clock.

THE LA SALLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, on the ordinance for the admission of the LaSalle & Chicago Railroad, pending the adjournment of the Council at its last session, was taken up.

Ald. Gardner moved the passage of the following amendment:

SECTION 10. The rights and privileges shall be upon the further express condition that forty miles of the said La Salle & Chicago Railroad, commencing at the city limits, shall be built and in operation within two years from the passage of the ordinance; provided, however that if said railroad company shall be delayed by the order or injunction of any court, the time of such delay shall be excluded and the same time in addition to said term of two years shall be allowed for the building and putting in operation of said forty miles as that during which said company may be so delayed.

Ald. Thompson moved to amend by substituting the words "Common Council" for the words "Board of Public Works."

The motion prevailed.

Ald. Bailey moved to amend Ald. Gardner's amendment by making the term one year. Lost.

A vote was taken on Ald. Gardner's amendment, resulting—yeas, 23; nays, 10—as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Clowry, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, Schaffner, Clarke, Ogden, Woodman—23.

Nays—Ald. Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Bateham, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Busse—9.

Ald. Clowry renewed his amendment, pending which the Council adjourned.

Ald. Holden moved as a substitute the provision published in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday last, providing for the appointment of a Committee of Arbitration.

The motion was lost.—Yeas, 10; nays, 22.

Ald. Holden opposed Ald. Clowry's amendment.

Ald. Bailey did not wonder at the stand Ald. Holden took. He understood he was a stockholder in the Road.

Ald. Holden indignantly replied that there was no truth in the statement, and that if he had anything to do with the road he would have managed things differently.

The Council smiled knowingly.

The amendment prevailed, but the vote was immediately reconsidered, on motion of Ald. George Powell.

LAID OVER FOR THREE WEEKS.

On motion of Ald. Woodman, the whole matter was laid over and made the special order for Monday, three weeks from last evening.

A motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 16, nays, 17.

SALE OF A HOSE HOUSE SITE.

Ald. McGenniss offered a resolution that the City Comptroller advertise to sell the lot corner of West Washington and Clinton streets, now occupied as a hose-house.

The resolution was adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Sergeant French Appointed Captain of the Second Precinct, vice "Handsome George," Resigned — Sergeants Douglas, Berdel, Barrett and Hood to be Retained—Gund Promoted to a Sergeancy.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday morning, and decided to dispense with the services of the watchmen at the engine-houses. Hereafter the firemen will be detailed at intervals for that duty.

A regular semi-weekly meeting was held in the afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan.

The Secretary read the minutes of the secret meeting on Friday, by which it appears that Sergeant French has been appointed Captain of the Second Precinct, to commence acting as such on the 1st of April; and regular police patrolman Fred. Gund, the ex-Commissioner, was appointed Sergeant. The charges of incompetency and lack of judgment against Sergeants Hood, Berdel, Barrett, and Douglas were dismissed, as was mentioned in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

"Major" Yelverton, Constable of the North Side Police Court, was charged with intoxication and inattention to duty. The complainant was Captain Fox, who stated that the "Major" was "three-fourths soaked" all the time, and neglected his business.

The Board could not dismiss him, having no authority to do so; but they revoked his special police powers, which will stop his pay.

On motion, Policeman Dexter J. Cadman was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The resignations of policemen Christian Neidersmith, Frank Appel, and William R. Walpole were received and accepted.

The following named men, having served faithfully for sixty days, and proved themselves capable, were appointed regular policemen: John M. Dailey, Joseph Kipley, James O'Connor, Gustav Bustar, Charles Gartner, Michael McMahon, Joseph Jurka, and Henry Ebinger.

A communication was received from the Board of Public Works, asking the Board to require the policemen to report places where the sidewalks are out of order or dangerous; also any irregularity in the streets which need the attention of the Board of Public Works.

The policemen will be instructed to do so, and furnished with pass books to keep the memorandums in.

Policeman Dyer, of the Second Precinct, was charged with maltreating Thomas McDonough. A man named Anthony Irving was placed under arrest by Dyer, and resisted the officer. The two had a fight, and while on the ground, rolling about, McDonough came up and told Irving to go along peaceably, and Dyer, as the witness alleged, struck the prisoner several times, and drew a revolver and flourished it in his (McDonough's) face. Dyer finally got the prisoner on his feet, and called another officer to his assistance, and McDonough was arrested and locked up for refusing to assist an officer. Dyer denied having struck Irving, and several of his witnesses corroborated what he testified. The charges were dismissed.

Policeman Wagner was charged with laziness, inattention to duty, lounging on beat, and sleeping while on duty. He pleaded not guilty. The roundsman of the Webster Avenue Station testified that he found Wagner in an outhouse at one time, and the same night saw him go into a bakery. He remained over an hour, and then went off his beat, having, as he said, "seen a fire." There was no fire.

On motion of Commissioner Rehm, he was discharged.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Pounstone Judgment—A Question of Employment—Convictions in the Criminal Court.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In the case of Alfred L. Pounstone, sued by the Chicago *Evening Mail* Company, in which judgment was entered up by default against Pounstone, by default, as for a defalcation, affidavits were yesterday presented, upon which the judgment was vacated. The counsel for the defendant, Pounstone, stated by affidavit that there had been efforts at compromises, which delayed, in connection with necessary business, the preparation of proper pleas, as did also the pendency of a motion to discharge bail. Pounstone himself claims to have a good and valid defense on the merits, to the action, and speaks of the efforts at settlement, and the pendency of the motion to discharge bail, pending a decision of which he was surprised.

—A question of wages was before Judge Tree yesterday on an appeal from some Justice. Hannah A. Smith sued Henry G. Coulson for wages alleged to be due her, as his forewoman, at the rate of $10 per week. The defendant claimed payment, and that he had made no such contract as to price. The jury found for plaintiff, allowing her the full sum demanded, under instructions that, if it was believed the contract was made as the plaintiff had stated it, and payment had not been paid, she should recover, and if she was in fact forewoman of defendant's business, that would be worthy of consideration as a corroboration of her testimony. But the contract should be proved by a preponderance of testimony, so that if the testimony was but equally balanced the defendant would take the verdict.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Benjamin Treehan having stolen from Mr. Butler (gunmaker) two guns, at the time of the fire, was convicted and ordered to the Penitentiary for one year.

—John McDermot and David Brown, having burglarized the tailor store of Church, Cohn, Wampold & Co., pleaded guilty of the larceny of cloths, and were remanded.

—John Lindley was acquitted of an assault with intent to rob Henry C. Stark, but was found guilty of an attempt to rob Frank Pfalck, but under age.

—Charles Nacke, one Munford (whose given name to the jury was unknown), and one Marks (whose given name was etc.), were each convicted of selling lottery tickets. Each of them were fined $100 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A decree was entered at the suit of George Strauchon against Annie M. Baker, widow of John H. Baker, and others, for a sale of Lot 31, Kimball's Subdivision of the west half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 14, 39, 13, to enforce the lien of complainant as vendor.

—A bill for a deed was filed by Mayo G. Smith, of Newburyport, Mass., against Horace Williams and others. The property is claimed by plaintiff in fee, and is the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 28, 39, 13, east 3.

COUNTY COURT.

Johanna Corrigan was appointed to the guardianship of Martin William, Thomas John, Ann Eliza, Jennie, and Richard Corrigan, her children, under bond of $60,000.

—Administration of the estate of James Thompson was granted to Ellen Maria Strong under bond of $26,000.

"Gold in the Black Hills"—Letter from Secretary McCook.

YANKTON, Dakota, March 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue of the 15th inst. an article written from this place, headed "Gold in the Black Hills," in which I am represented as taking an active part in raising men, and that I have the consent of President Grant and General Sheridan to go into the Black Hills, &c. Your correspondent is mistaken. I have not conversed with the President or General Sheridan on the subject of the Black Hills for more than three years. I am doing all I can to discourage any one from trying to go there, in *direct violation of law* and the existing treaty with the Sioux Indians. Those who are reckless enough to try it, will find out, when perhaps too late, that (with General Sheridan's troops closing up their rear, and the red men in front, led by Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Sitting Bull, and a small scattering of their neighbors) a flank movement will be necessary, or broken heads and the guard-house the result. Please give this space, as justice to myself. Yours, truly,

EDWIN S. MCCOOK,
Secretary Dakota Territory.

THEY WANT MORE PAY.

Meeting of the Ship-Carpenters and Caulkers.

Partial Organization of a "Protective Union."

An adjourned meeting of persons interested in the reorganization of the Chicago Ship-Carpenters and Caulkers' Association was held last evening in the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, near the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets. There was a very large attendance, and a good deal of interest was manifested by those present. The old Society was first formed in 1860, and continued to exist until the summer of last year, when, owing to various untoward circumstances, it fell into fragments and finally died out. The loss of the defunct Association has been felt by the workmen who belonged to it, and a desire to resurrect it, under better auspices, is the mainspring of the new movement.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock, by the Chairman, Dennis McCarthy. On motion, Frank Lawler was elected Secretary.

Mr. Lawler stated that the regular Secretary being absent, he would explain, for the benefit of those in attendance, that no measures for reorganization had been previously taken. That meeting had been called in behalf of all ship-carpenters and caulkers in the city.

The Chairman called upon the gentlemen present to state their views. They did not come there to keep silent.

Mr. John Shedd moved that the Committee form itself into the Ship Carpenters and Caulkers' Association of Chicago, and that they proceed to the election of officers. The motion received a second.

The Chair put the question to the house.

Mr. Odger, before the question was put, stated that unless they came to act together, and as one man, there would be no use in organizing at all. His idea was to have a working Union, with sufficient dues to pay expenses. He did not believe in having it a benevolent society. Every sober and industrious man could act the Good Samaritan on his own behalf.

Mr. Shedd said that the main object of the proposed society should be to procure a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. No men had more to complain of than the ship-carpenters. They were too careless of their own interests. They were cold about their own affairs, and were simply the slaves of the "bosses." For the value of their work they were the worst paid men in the city. This should be remedied, and they could only make things better by organizing in proper form for mutual benefit and enduring protection. He concluded by urging those present to "be just and fear not."

Mr. Daniel Tobias wanted to know whether it would not be better to investigate matters before proceeding further. He thought it would be impossible to reorganize a society on a benevolent foundation. Yet, if the men would "hang together," he thought a raise of wages might be effected, even if a strike had to be resorted to. He had no faith in the tenacity of the men to keep up an association.

Mr. Barry was called upon to state his views. He said he was very enthusiastic about the old society,—but, for some cause which he could not understand, had been legislated out of it. They ought to decide on the basis of organization, and then proceed to work in a practical manner. A Union would be a very useful thing, but he had no faith in the Chicago ship carpenters in the way of standing by their own interests. Anyway the experiment was worth trying.

Mr. Charles Newland was called upon, and endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker. There had been some talk of making separate societies of the carpenters and caulkers. The vital point was, however, the increase of wages. The working men were going to have to deal with a rough season, and should be prepared to look for and obtain wages on a sufficient scale for their support. There should be no division among the trades. If they did strike, they should do so in a quiet but firm manner, and indulge in no threats or humbug. No man should join the society unless he felt like living up to the rules.

Mr. James Barry wished to correct a wrong impression, which appeared to prevail. The old society was not formed as a benevolent organization; that feature was afterwards introduced, and was abused. That led to the fall of the Association.

Mr. Newland made some further remarks on the benevolent feature of the old body.

Mr. Peter Johnson delivered himself relative to the great necessity of having an increase of pay.

The Secretary deprecated so much talk, and hoped that gentlemen would come down to business. There was no use in looking behind. Let them look to the future, for that was their proper business. He warmly defended the principles and objects of Trades' Unions, which were the only protection of the workingman. He thought that an organization, if formed, would stand. He hoped they would organize at once.

Mr. Odger stated that there was a question before the house; he would amend it by proposing that they organize under the name and title of the Ship-Carpenters' and Caulkers' Protective Union of Chicago. Seconded.

The amendment was then put and lost. The original motion was then called for and voted down.

Mr. Newland moved that all persons present who desired to form a union come forward and put down their names. Carried.

Three-fourths of the meeting marched up to the Captain's office and favored the Secretary with their names.

It was then moved that the meeting proceed to elect officers. Not seconded.

Mr. Newland moved that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

Peter Johnson wanted to know if they could have an increase of wages. Fifty cents a day. [Laughter, and cries of "order."]

A gentleman from Buffalo indulged in a lengthy fulmination.

Mr. Tobias wanted to know what they were doing.

The Chair confessed his inability to define that point.

The motion to appoint the committee of seven was then put and carried. The following were appointed as such committee, to report on next Monday evening: C. M. Newland, Robert Marks, James Barry, John Shedd, Frank Lawler, John Daly, Thomas Nolan.

The meeting then adjourned.

MASONIC RELIEF.

Special Report of the Board of Masonic Relief—Cash and Supplies Received, $83,389.06—Further Contributions Unnecessary—What Each State Has Done.

The Board of Masonic Relief of this city, have just issued a special report of their work since the fire. After recounting the losses sustained by the Masonic craft, which consisted of the records, jewels, paraphernalia and other property of seventeen Lodges, two Chapters, one Council, two Commanderies, and four bodies of the Scottish Rite, and paying a just tribute to the generosity and charity of the great Brotherhood from every quarter of the globe, the report says:

"The brethren of Chicago find themselves confronted with a debt of gratitude, alike profound, formidable, and sacred. It is this sacredness that induces us to state that, although our task of caring for the needy is not by any means yet finished, yet we deem it not only just and proper, but a most agreeable duty, to say that your unequalled beneficence and liberality have placed in our hands a fund that we believe to be ample to meet the demands which can be legitimately made upon it. We, therefore, with that gratitude which words are inadequate to express, take pleasure in announcing that further contributions to our present resources will not be necessary. Since the organization, about 3,000 persons, consisting of brethren, widows, and children, have been substantially aided with everything calculated to relieve their wants and enhance comfort."

The Committee have kept a full and minute record of their transactions, from which we give the following summary:

Total cash receipts, from all sources	$68,558.00
In hands of brethren at various locations, subject to order of Treasurer	9,694.43
Total cash	$78,252.43
Estimated value of supplies received	5,136.63
Total amount of cash and supplies received	$83,389.06
Total cash expenditures to date	$19,357.79
Estimated value of supplies distributed	4,136.63
Cash balance on hand and subject to order	58,894.64
Estimated value of supplies on hand	1,000.00
	$83,389.06
Total amount of cash and supplies received	$83,389.06
Total amount of cash and supplies distributed	23,394.42
Total amount of cash and supplies on hand	$59,994.64

The cash contributions by States are as follows:

California	$7,460.85	New Jersey	$4,289.70
Connecticut	3,672.15	Nebraska	50.00
Colorado Ter.	42.00	New Hampshire	200.00
Dist. of Columbia	2,862.40	Nevada Ter.	800.00
Dakota Ter.	60.50	Ohio	429.00
Idaho Ter.	100.00	Oregon	100.00
Iowa	1,993.50	Pennsylvania	9,407.15
Indiana	1,055.00	Rhode Island	650.00
Illinois	12,578.95	South Carolina	25.00
Kentucky	1,968.75	Utah Territory	230.00
Kansas	749.50	Virginia	117.00
Louisiana	400.00	New Mexico	180.00
Maine	550.00	Canada	2,702.00
Massachusetts	7,030.00	Prov. of Quebec	499.00
Maryland	60.50	Prov. of Ontario	897.75
Missouri	960.00	Newfoundland	354.10
Minnesota	75.00	Panama	325.00
New York	17,538.70		
			$78,252.43

The total loss of the Chicago lodges in the great fire is set down at $90,000. The report concludes as follows: "Nevertheless, the terrible ordeal through which the craft of Chicago have passed, has neither scorched their zeal nor abated their energy, but through your sympathy and aid, Freemasonry still survives in our city, and we trust that in the future, as in the past, brethren from wheresoever they may hail, will find in Chicago a continuation of generous hospitality, created by warm and grateful hearts, and evinced by the strong grip of friendship and brotherly love."

PHYSICIANS' RELIEF.

Meeting of the Medical Profession—Report of the Relief Committee—$9,881.08 Received from Abroad, and Distributed Among the "Burnt-Outers."

A meeting of the medical profession of this city was held in the Criminal Court room last evening, to hear the report of the Committee appointed soon after the fire to receive donations from physicians in various parts of the country, and distribute the same among the burnt-out members of the profession. Dr. Wickersham was elected Chairman, and Dr. Savage Secretary.

The Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Hay, reported that he had received in cash $9,881.08, quite a number of medical works, and surgical instruments, and 40 tons of coal. One hundred tons of coal had been donated by Dr. Rauch of this city, but only 40 had been delivered. The money was distributed among needy physicians and students, the dividends being made, in sums ranging from $20 to $250. The instruments and coal were also given out. His expenses were $32.00.

The Treasurer, Dr. N. S. Davis, reported that he had received in cash at sundry times, from the physicians of New York, $5,800; Brooklyn, $1,358; Philadelphia, $2,103; Cincinnati, $427; St. Louis, $100; San Francisco, $353.08; Washington, $100; Lowell, Mass., $1,000; Boston, $127; Boyle County, Ky., $35; Rensselaer County, N. Y., $12, in small amounts, from physicians in different parts of the country, $146. Total, $9,881.08.

There was paid to 112 physicians and students of medicine, on the order of the Secretary, as directed by the Committee, $9,595; cash to Secretary for stationery, etc., $32.50; apportioned by the Committee to physicians who have not yet called for the money, $253.83. Total, $9,881.08. Balance, nothing.

Of the unappropriated money, $150 was set aside for a physician who has been out of the city attending to a sick wife, and $50 for one who had received relief before, but had been obliged to give up his practice for several weeks, on account of illness. The balance, $13.50, has also been appropriated, but has not been called for. The "statute of limitation" will cut it off shortly, and if the holder of the order does not appear soon and claim it, Dr. Davis said he could "whistle" for it, if an indigent doctor asked for assistance.

In justice to St. Louis, it should be stated that $600 additional was contributed by the physicians of that city, but as it was distributed by a committee appointed by them, it did not come into the hands of Dr. Davis.

On motion, Drs. Wagner, Loverin, and Savage, were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer.

They did so, and reported them to be correct.

Dr. Davis alluded feelingly to the death of Drs. A. S. Morgan and Young, both of whom were burned out, and, having been indisposed previous to the fire, their demise was undoubtedly hastened by the calamity.

The President spoke of the Relief Committee, saying they had done their work admirably; better than any other persons could have done it.

After tendering a vote of thanks to them, and to the physicians who contributed so generously for the relief of their Chicago brethren, the meeting adjourned.

A NEW YORK DETECTIVE'S MISTAKE.

H. S. Everhart, of Chicago, Arrested as a South Carolina Bank Robber—A Case of Mistaken Identity.

Some time since a robbery of considerable magnitude was perpetrated upon several prominent banks in South Carolina, and notwithstanding every effort was made to procure the arrest of the guilty party, all exertions proved fruitless. Suspecting the thief had selected New York as his future home, the Eastern detectives have, for some time, been on the look out for him, and one of our citizens, Mr. H. S. Everhart, proprietor of the remnants of our old Court House bell, being unfortunate enough to resemble this bank robber (J. L. Stevens by name) in many respects, was unceremoniously arrested upon his arrival in Gotham by one of those over-zealous officers of the law, and, since the affair has been developed, discovers that notwithstanding he went through a considerable portion of New England, on his late trip, he was constantly accompanied by one of these invisible friends.

He remained in entire ignorance of the officer's interest in him until on Thursday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, when he was pounced upon, on Thirtieth street, by three of these watchful beings, and, notwithstanding his remonstrances and objections, was hurried off to a Police Station, followed by the usual rabble.

Upon his arrival at the Station he was immediately identified by one of the bank Presidents as J. L. Stevens, the person accused of the robberies, and the prisoner was then turned over to Judson Jarvis, Deputy Sheriff, who, being desirous of extending him every means of enjoyment and hospitality, *his house* afforded, urged upon him the use of handcuffs, which were, however, declined.

It was only upon the most *earnest entreaty* he was allowed to return to the Hoffman House (before starting upon an enforced and unexpected trip to South Carolina), where he was identified by his uncle, Mr. George Plummer Smith, but was still retained in custody of Mr. Jarvis, with whom he spent the night at the New York Hotel.

On Friday morning Mr. Everhart, producing witnesses, among whom were many influential and prominent men, as to who he was, was released, and returned to Chicago with a strong desire that his future visits to New York may be attended with less public display and ceremony.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

If a large and fine-looking audience at the Academy of Music last evening were intensely dissatisfied with and very much disappointed at the performance, the Chapman Sisters need blame no one but themselves, in that they utterly failed to give the Academy company the rehearsals so necessary to the acceptable rendering of burlesque, which, if not smoothly rendered, is simply unendurable, and no amount of individual excellence can redeem it. One of two things should be done in order to avoid such wretched performances as that of last night: Either the "stars" should, for the sake of their reputation, forego the last night of the week in the city of their preceding appearance, or else the manager of the theatre, for the sake of its reputation, should close the house on Monday night, refusing to open until he could give the public what they pay to see—a reasonably fair entertainment. In brief, both the star and the manager should never permit an admission fee to be charged for a rehearsal, and a very poor one at that. Such was the case of the past evening, and the result on the part of the audience, was an impression which both Mr. Gardner and the Chapman Sisters may well regret having produced. So much depends upon glibly spoken lines, a thorough knowledge of the stage business, and a good understanding with the orchestra, that without these requisites a musical burlesque is a dreary affair, and must fall flat and distasteful, no matter how gifted and well at ease may be two or three of the performers. It is awkward work to criticise a rehearsal, and so not much can be said, on that score, of the first night of "Don Giovanni,"—so named, it is to be supposed, because it bears but the faintest resemblance to either the opera or the story. What the piece might be, if well produced, can only be guessed at. The Chapman Sisters are charming exponents of the "naughty but nice" drama. Blanche, the elder, is possessed of a handsome face, a well cultivated voice for the musical portion of the business, and is a thoroughly accomplished burlesque artist. Ella, the younger, is all this, and more. She is positively bewitching with her fresh young face, *petite personnel*, and a manner bubbling over with fun and mischievous frolic. The girls are immensely attractive both, and, with a trifle more of judicious regard for the tastes of their auditors, might achieve higher success than any of the imported blondes who have preceded them. But they must steer clear of that perilous rock—vulgarity. They should surely know that among a Chicago audience there are many people—let us hope a majority—in whom nothing short of sensations of disgust would be excited by flat, vulgar, and silly trash such as they interpolated so profusely in the song, "If Ever I Cease to Love." For instance:

May oysters have legs,
And cows lay eggs,
If ever I cease to love.

May pigs take wing,
And jackasses sing,
If ever I cease to love.

May fleas wear mittens,
And elephants have kittens,
If ever I cease to love.

May O'Leary's cow
Turn out to be a sow,
If ever I cease to love.

These things, having not even the merit of the weakest wit, but being absolutely coarse and disreputable, offend decent people, and should not be repeated. The Chapman Sisters are pretty enough, and talented and attractive enough, to elevate burlesque, and make it popular in its more refined aspects, and have no need to resort to distasteful balderdash for the sake of creating a laugh and an *encore* from the bald-headed and big-necked element of their audiences. With the exception here noted, their rendering of burlesque is extremely neat, and we hope to see them profit by the well-intended reminder, that Chicago, although burnt out, and badly demoralized, yet contains some theatre-goers who do not fancy this sort of thing. Of Mr. Locke, the comedian who travels with the sisters, it must be said that, so far as could be perceived through the mist of last night's awkward imperfections, his forte is not burlesque. In the opening farce he manifested a genuine comedy capacity of a high order, and it may be that when, things run more smoothly, as they undoubtedly will do to-night, he will shine pre-eminently forth as a capital burlesque actor. "Don Giovanni" will be given to-night and at the matinee and evening performance to-morrow, and on Thursday evening "Aladdin" will be produced.

On Saturday evening next, that most excellent actor, Mr. Padgett, than whom a more faithful, efficient, and capable member of the dramatic profession there is not in all Chicago, takes a benefit at the Academy, of which he has served as Stage Manager since its opening. "The Octoroon" will be given, with a powerful cast, of which more will be said anon.

THE GLOBE.

"The Streets of New York" brought out a fair attendance at the Globe Theatre last evening, and was well produced and strongly cast. Mr. Lingham makes a capital *Badger*, while *Lucy Fairweather* is personated by Miss DeBar, with her accustomed neatness and elegance. The piece will hold the boards until further notice, and should attract excellent houses.

THE MINSTRELS

opened the week last night with a full house, giving a performance far better than any which has preceded it—which is saying a great deal, as everybody will agree who has enjoyed the rare fun which has prevailed at the West Side Opera House so long. The performance is one which merits, and shall receive, a more extended comment than can be bestowed upon it at this time.

PROFESSOR MACALLISTER,

the celebrated magician, opens in Grow's Hall, No. 521 West Madison, this evening. His programme includes a variety of startling novelties, and the entertainment is one which can be safely recommended.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.

Everybody on the West Side should make arrangements to attend the Old Folks' Concerts at the Union Park Congregational Church, on Thursday and Friday evenings. The entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the furnishing fund of the church, and the proceeds are much needed. The ladies and gentlemen interested in the affair are mainly the same who gave two similar entertainments a year ago. Those were very successful, the audiences being only limited by the accommodations of the church basement. As this restriction is now removed by giving the concerts in the main auditorium of the church, the success of the forthcoming entertainments should be even greater than that achieved last year, particularly as the chorus and orchestra are now enlarged and additional solo attractions offered.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Water Works Engine.

The "big engine" at the Water Works is being placed in position under the supervision of Mr. DeWitt C. Cregier, the Chief Engineer. A great number of workmen are employed in putting the apparatus together. The engine is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, and is gigantic in its proportions. It looks as if pumping Lake Michigan dry would be an easy task for it. It is one of the largest machines on the American continent, and beats the great sea-serpent all to pieces. To describe the various parts and parcels of the wondrous engine would require a volume or two, closely printed. To appreciate the magnitude of the work, a visit to the scene of operations will be necessary. Mr. Cregier is a very obliging officer, and will tell all he knows about the business, and he knows everything. The faculties of an ordinary reporter are not enough to take in the whole arrangements. A man employed on an evening paper attempted to do it. His head is now shaved, and he is under medical treatment.

Personal Items.

—M. S. Barnes, associate editor of the *News*, is lying ill at his residence in Aurora.

—Bishop Whitehouse preaches at St. Mark's Church, Evanston, this evening.

—Miss Emily Weaver, a Chicago belle, is ripping the fashionable sea of New York.

—Mr. Colbert will lecture this evening at the Oakland Congregational Church on the subject of "Star Measuring."

—Police Sergeant Lull has been placed in charge of the South Branch Station, and Sergeant Hood has been transferred to the Harrison Street Station.

—Mrs. Florence Sherwood, pianist, and her son, Freddie, were at the Sherman House on yesterday, on their way to Leipsic, Germany, for a three-years' course in the Conservatory of Music. She will sail from New York in company with Mr. F. Ziegfeldt, of Chicago. Mrs. Sherwood is already a fine pianist, and her son, 10 years of age, is a prodigy on the violin.

—Among the arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel we notice that of John B. Snook, Esq., an architect of prominence in New York, who constructed many fine buildings for the Lorillard estate, and was also the architect of the immense depot of the Hudson River Railroad, built by Vanderbilt, which is undoubtedly the finest depot in the world. He is here in the interest of residents of New York, who own property and contemplate extensive improvements in this city.

The Feast of Purim.

The celebration of the Feast of Purim, observed to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the subtleties of Haman, was held on Sunday evening in Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, under the auspices of Sovereignty Lodge, No. 148, I. O. B. B. The main object of the ball was to benefit the Jewish Hospital, which is about to be built, and which will accommodate a large number of patients. The attendance was very large, more than 500 tickets having been sold. It is expected the ball will bring $1,000 clear profit. The ladies were arrayed in splendid toilets, and the gentlemen were not behind in the display of fashionable attire. The many dance occupied the attention of the company up to midnight, when Leopold Frank, Esq., President of the Lodge, in a neat speech set forth the objects of the gathering, and introduced the guests into the banquet-hall, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. Speeches were made, and sentiments proposed by Henry Greenebaum, Colonel Schaffner, Mr. Strauss, and others. After the feasting ended, dancing was resumed and continued up to a late hour, when the guests retired to their homes satiated with pleasure.

Everything.

"Our Club" will give a necktie party at Bourniques's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, this evening.

—James Daughty, the wife-beater, was fined $50 by Justice Scully, yesterday morning.

—A meeting of property-owners opposed to railroads on Larrabee street and Sheffield avenue will be held to-morrow evening at No. 73 Chicago avenue.

—The Easter Concert for April 2, judging from the list of performers, will be an event of rare interest. The Misses Vescelius and Messrs. Bischoff, Folz, and Flagler will participate.

—The Young Men's Association of Trinity Church will hold no more meetings until the return of the President, Rev. E. Sullivan, who will come back in July.

—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the Poor House on the body of Julius Ulrich, who died at that place from the effects of arsenic administered by himself, as reported previously. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

—Louis Monte and Fred Seipp had a row on South Clark street last evening. The difficulty was ended by Monte, who knocked his opponent down with a poker. Monte was taken in charge by the police. Seipp received the attentions of a doctor.

—A colored man named Joseph Russell, *alias* Hammer, was before Justice Banyon yesterday, charged with assaulting a colored woman named Elizabeth Jones with a razor. The culprit was fined $100, and was told that his conduct was "houtrageously 'orrible."

—At 7:45 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the smoke-house of M. Vogel, rear of No. 373 State street. The Long John engine received a still alarm, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. About $700 damage was done. The place is fully insured. Cause of fire unknown.

—A couple of colored boys, named respectively Talbot Wood and Leander Brown, had a quarrel in the Baptist Church, on Peach street, during service on Sunday evening. Brown was cut by a pocket-knife in the left leg. The parties were separated, and Wood was arrested. Justice Scully continued the case for one week.

—A high old observation is what the people who live in and visit Chicago are to be afforded by Mr. Evans, who has leased of the Board of Public Works a lot on Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, where, within the next ninety days, he will erect a mammoth observatory 200 feet high, with a steam elevator to convey passengers to the top, with parlors, refreshment rooms, etc., for the comfort of visitors. He will also put a big telescope on the top, thereby rendering it possible to see the whole of Chicago.

—Lary Olsen was working in his shop, No. 185 Union street, at 6 o'clock last evening, when he was conscious of the presence of one Andrew Saniskal, who called him a very irreverent name. Olsen seized a hammer and allowed Andrew to have the full benefit of a blow thereof from on the crown of the head. Saniskal fell to the ground and shouted "murder." Several policemen rushed to the rescue and found the man bleeding on the floor. Olsen was arrested and locked up. The injured man received medical aid. The row was occasioned by a difference respecting wages.

—James Jones and Francis Geary—the names are bogus—had a row about a dining-room girl yesterday, and resolved to have a duel on the head of the difference. Tyler and Peoria streets was selected as the point of deadly conflict. Pistols were loaded, and everything was in readiness for a waste of powder, when a policeman appeared, and caused "grim visaged war" to smooth "his wrinkled front," greatly to the relief of the heroes who were about to seek "the bubble reputation" at the mouth of a couple of Smith & Wesson revolvers. The belligerent fellows were fined $25 each, by Justice Scully, yesterday morning.

FRENCH FRUIT SWINDLERS.

Lafayette & Co. Again—Morocco Chestnuts, Wax Pears, and Strawberry Trees.

From the New York Tribune, March 22.

The agent of "Lafayette & Co.'s Great Paris House" still offers to simpletons and credulous enthusiasts blue moss roses, peaches without stones, and other absurdities, with a degree of effrontery that is most astonishing. The *Tribune's* exposure of the swindle has damaged his trade materially, but customers attracted by his pretentious circulars still avail themselves of a fancied opportunity for procuring "rare plants." The manager assured a *Tribune* reporter, yesterday, that he had just received from Paris several additional cases of roses of the blue moss and perpetual blooming varieties, and also many rare bulbs. In answer to the inquiries concerning the botanical name of his "Arc de Triomphe," he replied: "Ah! that is just where our secret is; if we should give the botanical names of our plants, our business would be ruined, for everybody would begin to raise them and the market would soon be overrun. Letters from nurserymen in the country were shown, soliciting information in regard to the "French mode" of horticulture, and asking for wholesale prices. The manager said that it would never do to answer these letters, for if he should sell his stock to these dealers the different varieties which he had would become so common that when he came to New York next year there would be no demand for them. Among these letters was one from a man who wished to purchase cherry trees, which, according to the circular, produced cherries so large that four of them weighed a pound. These trees, the agent said, were very rare, and he had resolved to sell them only to those who applied personally, and who appeared anxious to obtain them. The trees are very small and the price inversely large.

The chestnut trees from Morocco, which he claims will produce chestnuts in large pouches, a quart in each, were pronounced by a trustworthy horticulturist of this city to be nothing more than common American horse chestnut trees, which can be produced in nurseries for $5 a dozen, instead of $5 apiece. Wax pears he exhibits in abundance, and when he had called the attention of P. T. Quinn to these "curiosities of horticulture," as he was pleased to term them, he proceeded to elucidate at great length the subject of pear culture, to his own satisfaction if not to the satisfaction of his auditor. The mystery of the strawberry trees has at last been solved. Jeremiah Hoops, a botanist, after examining the trees, affirmed that they were but a species of wild laurel, which is quite common in American woods.

It appears that this French swindler has lived in this country for some time, and has not been in France for a number of years. He formerly carried on this business at No. 764 Broadway, but in the latter part of January he removed to the store which he now occupies. It is believed by those who have examined his stock that none of the trees or plants which he offers for sale were raised in France, but that they are merely the refuse of American fruit nurseries. With this worthless rubbish for his stock in trade, and with the confidence that his drafts upon the credulity of amateur florists will be duly honored, this absurd impostor advertises his trade by remarks like this: "These strawberry trees, sir, will produce strawberries that weigh from four to six pounds, and are about the size of a large Dutchess pear."

High Rents.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed in your paper, a short time since, a letter from a resident of this city, complaining of the extortionate rents asked by landlords this spring, and asking you if you knew any remedy. You replied that, if there are more people than houses, you suppose rents will rise. If the advance in rents was within the bounds of reason, I don't think there would be much complaint; but, when they advance double, and, in a good many instances within my personal knowledge, more than double old prices, I think it is an outrage upon the people of this city; and I think it is the duty of the journals of this city to use their influence against it. I think, after the people from all parts of the country, and from every foreign land, have done so much for the sufferers by the Great Fire, and helped them through a long, cold winter, it is an outrage for men who are so fortunate as to have houses to rent to try and sap the life out of those who are compelled to pay their unjust demands. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. SNOW.

CHICAGO, March 2.

Judicious Management.

Attention is called to the statement of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, to be found in another column of to-day's TRIBUNE, and which shows the assets to be largely in excess of the receipts. The company is of a conservative character, being managed by substantial business men, and is eminently deserving of public confidence.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The barometer will continue falling from the lower lakes to North Carolina, and eastward to the Atlantic. The area of rain will extend northeastward over the New England States during to-night. A rising barometer, northwesterly winds, and clearing weather will extend from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward over the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Western Pennsylvania, and over the Southern States very generally during to-night and on Tuesday morning, and over the Middle States on Tuesday.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

From Red River to the Yellowstone.

Winter in the Red River Valley.

Soil—Valley of Heart River—Game—Coal—Scenery, etc.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FARGO, Dakota, March 12.

AT FARGO,

the Northern Pacific Railroad crossing of Red River is made, 18 miles south of Georgetown, 32 north of Fort Abercrombie, 4 north and 242 west of Junction, near Lake Superior, the initial point of the road. It is named in honor of W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, of the great Express firm of Wells & Fargo; is an entirely new town, having risen since the railroad reached it; and has all the fancy prospects a Western railroad town, together with the reality of being the commercial centre of the river valley. On the Minnesota side of the river is the City of Moorhead,—so called in honor of Governor Moorhead, of the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co. The interests of these two places will be identical, not antagonistic. This is the head of navigation; is the point to which the immense consignments of the Hudson Bay Company will be shipped and transferred to steamers. But it is not my wish to discuss town-sites.

RAILWAY LINE WESTWARD.

Westward bound we find that the level prairie of the Red River Valley extends something like 40 miles. In this distance it is abundantly watered by the Sheyenne, Maple, and Goose Rivers,—the small valleys along each stream being well timbered. Leaving the last-named stream, the country becomes more rolling,—its roughness assuming the proportion of bluffs at the second crossing of the Sheyenne. This point is 60 miles from Fargo, yet the Company have located the entire distance without a curve. This will be one of the longest tangents in the world. Thus far the soil is the best in quality and boundless in depth. The grass that grows wild on these prairies is equal to any in the world. As it stands after the first frost, it is far superior to the best cured timothy for fatting purposes. The idea of "perennial" grazing has been scoffed at by many as a myth; but, during the winter just closing, there have been hundreds of head of cattle running loose on the prairies in this immediate vicinity, with not an ounce of food save the grass they could push the snow from, with no shelter, save the heavy belts of timber laying along the streams, and to-day they are as rolling fat as stall-fed stock. This may seem incredible; but it is nevertheless a fact. Some few years ago, there was a Government herd stampeded from Fort Totten, and since that time they have been running wild between the Red and Missouri Rivers. Several have been taken by engineer parties, and, at this season of the year, they find the beef of the best quality. The country between the second crossing of the Sheyenne and the James River is a rich, rolling prairie, much the same soil as we find in the Red River Valley. There is this difference, however: This section is watered by lakes instead of rivers. They vary in size,—the largest, Lake Eckelson, being 5 miles long. The water, in most cases, is slightly alkali, and in one is as salt as sea-water. I have never seen a lake, however, between the Red and Missouri Rivers—be it salt, alkali, or fresh—but that springs of good fresh water could be found on its shores.

AN IMPORTANT TOWN.

The James River, at the crossing, has a valley about 2 miles in width; soil good, and well timbered with a superior quality of white-oak, elm, and box-elder. For many reasons, I believe this is bound to be one of the most important places on the entire line, because it is situated midway between the Red and Missouri Rivers; is surrounded by a splendid agricultural country; will undoubtedly be the Capital of the proposed Territory of Pembina, and the point at which the main line of the St. Paul & Pacific, or Winona & St. Peter Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, will form a junction with this, the main line of the Northern Pacific. Should the Winona & St. Peter be extended to this point, it would result in turning all passenger travel from points west through Winona, instead of St. Paul, as the distance to Chicago would be something like 100 miles shorter by that route. From the place at which the Winona & St. Peter would strike Dakota to the point in question, the road would traverse, not an open prairie, but a country that is well watered and timbered.

THE COTEAUX.

Leaving James River, we came upon the range of hills from which this Territory takes its name—the "Coteaux." Although they are, as a general thing, very rough, and the building of railroads over them would be very expensive, engineers have succeeded in finding an excellent line, and that, too, with a grade of 40 feet to the mile. From the James to the Missouri, a distance of 110 miles, is one great rolling prairie, no timber being seen, save where the country has been protected from fire; it is always found there. The descent to the Missouri is made down the Valley of Apple Creek. This stream empties into the Missouri nearly opposite the mouth of Heart River. As an index to the climate on the prairies between the Red and Missouri Rivers, I would say that engineer parties have been working through this section all winter, and living in tents, without discomfort. Transportation has been carried on almost entirely on wheels; and Washington's birthday was celebrated by a dinner in the open air, and a game of base ball on top of the Coteaux.

HEART RIVER VALLEY.

It has been decided, I believe, to take the Heart River route. The section of country drained by that stream is one about which there has heretofore been little known,—our whole stock of information having come from persons who were with General Sully during his campaign against the Indians. Last fall, an expedition, under General T. L. Rosser, Chief Engineer of the Dakota Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, made a careful exploration from the mouth of Heart River through to the Yellowstone River, in Montana; and, being a member of his party, I feel safe in saying that there never was a country more thoroughly misrepresented than the Valley of Heart River. It is a stream that, at its mouth, is something like 300 feet in width, and runs through a valley not unlike that of the Mississippi above La Crosse, though not as extensive. The valley is defined by bluffs that, for the first 50 miles, will average 300 feet in height, and are from 1½ miles to twice that distance apart. From one side of the valley so formed to the other, the river winds in a fearfully crooked course. The valley is well timbered with oak, elm, ash, cottonwood, and box-elder. The soil is rich, and in depth without limit. We find some trace of alkali, but good fresh water is abundant. There are many branches,—some so large that it is almost impossible to distinguish the tributary from the main stream.

COAL, ETC.

Fifty miles from the mouth, we found traces of coal in the shape of lignite; farther west it assumed the nature of semi-bituminous; and, before we leave the valley of this stream, we find good bituminous coal, that is equal to any I have ever seen from Illinois. We also found kaolin (which is used in the manufacture of china-ware), and gypsum sufficient to fertilize the whole continent. Leaving the Valley of Heart River, we strike into that of the Little Missouri,—the descent to that stream being gradually made down Davis' Creek a distance of 18 miles. Running down the river 4 miles an excellent line is found up Andrews' Creek, on the west side. In the Valley of the Little Missouri is to be found the best coal on the entire route. I there saw one vein showing itself in a canon for nearly a thousand feet, and estimated to be 14 feet thick, well protected by a layer of rock, and, in its very appearance, inviting to the quarryman,—not miner,—for it would be unnecessary to sink shafts. The Little Missouri is very heavily timbered,—much heavier than any other stream tributary to the Missouri above the mouth of Platte River. Leaving the valley of the main stream, we cross Inman's Fork, and thence go down to the Yellowstone through the Valley of Glendive's Creek. The descent is distributed over a distance of about 30 miles, and is, consequently, gradual. We struck the Yellowstone at a point about 100 miles from its mouth; found it well timbered, running through a valley averaging 3 miles in width. It is a lovely stream of pure mountain water flowing on a bed of pebbles,—neither sand or mud being seen in its bottom. Its valley is abundantly watered by smaller streams, and the whole country for miles back is first-class for agricultural purposes.

GAME, BAD LANDS, ETC.

If I had attempted a description of personal adventure, I might tell of the myriads of game which we found for the whole distance from the time we left the mouth of Heart River till our return. Our tables were constantly loaded with buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, grizzly bear, mountain-sheep, sage-hen, and prairie-chickens. If I was equal to the task of describing the picturesque scenery we encountered, I might well speak of what is, without a doubt, the most brilliant feature presented in Nature on this continent,—the *Mauvaises Terres*, of the Valley of the Little Missouri. This is the much talked of "Bad Lands," and consists of innumerable buttes, formed by the washing away of the soil, which eventually finds its way to the Delta of the Mississippi. The buttes are left in a conical form, averaging something like 300 feet in height, and 400 in diameter at the base. The different strata of earth are left exposed. They vary in color from fire-red to yellow-ochre. We see all shades of blue clay and pure white, (this white clay being Kaolin), which I spoke of seeing in abundance in the Heart River Valley. Next, and directly under, comes a thin layer of coal. The whole is arranged with wonderful contrast,—having a dazzling appearance from the dusting of gypsum which rattles down from one of the upper strata. Of course, this land is worthless for agricultural purposes, although bunch-grass grows around these buttes heavier even than I have ever seen elsewhere. I am no natural historian, else I would tell of the wonderful petrifactions found in the Valley of the Yellowstone. There is no doubt that some of the rarest specimens of the Mastodon and Elphas Primagenius that have ever been obtained will be found in this Valley. It was pronounced by Lieutenant Warren, I believe, to be the "sepulchre of pre-historic animals."

IN SUMMING UP,

I would give, as an opinion based on personal experience that has extended for most of the distance, through every season of the year, that there is no stretch of country of the same extent on this continent that is more capable of sustaining itself independently than that to be traversed by the Northern Pacific from Duluth to the Yellowstone River. Here are slate and building material of every description, and without limit; grazing that is unequalled, and wheat-land that is unexcelled. More than all, we find coal in such quantities that its only value will be that which transportation will give it. As for climate, that is settled beyond a doubt. My own experience has taught me to disbelieve the stories of heavy frosts in July and August, and terrible suffering from alkali, that are told by the half-fed and scantily-clothed soldiers that hunted Indians under Sibley, or fought them under Sully.

H. C. D.

DANGERS OF ANÆSTHETICS.

Recent Cases of Death Under Anæsthesia—Some of the Cases During Last Year—To Whom it is Perilous—Dr. Curtis' Opinion of its Universal Safety—Its Mental Effects.

From the New York Tribune, March 22.

The case of the lady who died suddenly on Wednesday, after the inhalation of nitrous oxide or "laughing gas," which she had taken for the purpose of relieving the pain of a dental operation, is to be investigated by a Coroner's jury composed of medical men. Deputy Coroner Beach, who has made an autopsy of the body, found no organic disease, and came to the conclusion that death resulted from congestion of the lungs, superinduced by the anæsthetic agent and the nervous condition of the deceased.

A few months ago, another lady died in a dentist's chair in Brooklyn under the anæsthetic influence. The operator first administered laughing gas, but it did not have the desired effect, and the next day he administered chloroform, under the influence of which she died. At the *post mortem* examination all the organs were found perfectly healthy, and the examining physician gave his opinion that death was caused by nervous shock or paralysis of the heart from the effects of the inhalation of a moderate dose of chloroform. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the same effect, and, probably without much scientific knowledge on the subject, said in the verdict that "we would urge the disuse of chloroform except in the most severe cases which might require the agency of so powerful an anæsthetic."

Dr. Dawson, of Cincinnati, has given in the Cincinnati *Lancet* (January, 1871) a list of twelve cases of death from the use of chloroform. We have it on the authority of Dr. Conner, of Philadelphia, that "there are at least eight cases on record at the office of the Surgeon General," of deaths by chloroform in army practice. Dr. Briggs, of Nashville, reports in the Nashville *Journal of Medicine* (February, 1871) a fatal case which fell under his observation. Dr. Bancroft, of Denver, had a fatal case on the 3d of last March. The operation was a slight one, and less than half an ounce of chloroform was used, but the patient died under it. In Cincinnati, in October last, there occurred a fatal case. The *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter* (March, 1871) reports a fatal case in Michigan, under Dr. Porter. In this case the lady took chloroform for a dental operation, which was performed, and she drove away, but expired after reaching her house.

In the British medical journals of last year may be noticed the record of several cases of death under anæsthetics. The *London Lancet* (Jan. 28, 1871) reports a hospital case where a slight operation was performed on a male patient, and but one drachm and a half of chloroform was used, yet the man died under it. The *Lancet* (Dec. 24, 1870) contains a report of another fatal case. The *British Medical Journal* (March 25, 1871) reports a fatal case where three and a half drachms of chloroform were used, and the alleged cause of death was paralysis of the heart. The same journal (April 22, 1871) reports two other fatal cases, in one of which a drachm and a half of chloroform was used, but the amount consumed in the other case is not mentioned. Sir James Simpson himself, the great Scotch surgeon, who had so much to do with the introduction of anæsthetics in surgical operations, had a case of death under his own hands about two years ago, or shortly before his decease. The patient was a woman 22 years old, and the chloroform was administered by the hands of Sir James himself.

An able medical writer, in recently discussing the increasing mortality from chloroform, said that the rate was greater with this than any other anæsthetic, but he added, that every anæsthetic thus far discovered has had its victims. This writer argued that it was time for the medical profession to take into consideration, with as much accuracy as possible, two very important questions.

First. What conditions of the system—acquired or hereditary—and what peculiarities of constitution, forbid the administration of the agent?

Second. By what mode, if any, can this or any other anæsthetic be safely administered?

It would appear from collected facts that the heart, of all the organs, is the one most frequently assailed by the deadly influence of the anæsthetic poison. The lungs are the next in frequency to yield to its toxicological action. In many cases, the stomach, the brain, and the tongue by falling back, are the organs or parts first to receive the shock of the toxic properties of the anæsthetic. Dr. A. H. Smith of this city, recently read a paper before the Medical Library and Journal Association on "One of the Causes of Death from Chloroform," and he advanced the view that the serious results induced by this agent in some cases might be due to its local anæsthetic action upon the respiratory organs. Not only are the air-cells exposed directly to the vapor, but the blood brought to the lungs is loaded with the anæsthetic. He thought that the effect of this double dose might be to deaden the *besoin de respirer*, that instinctive sensation which, analogous to the feelings of hunger and thirst, impels the reflex act of respiration. Dr. Richardson asserts that when "a weakened and dilated right side of the heart, with enlarged hemorrhoidal veins, varicose veins of the lower extremities, and large, full, yet tense veins in the lower part of the body," is met with, the administration of chloroform is hazardous in the extreme. Another contra-indicating condition is where the kidneys are diseased in certain ways; and still another is fatty degeneration of the heart, which is a condition hard to determine for every sign and symptom of it may be absent while yet it exists. Hard drinkers, as a rule, should not be subjected to the anæsthesia of chloroform, for to them it has more than ordinary dangers. Many practitioners employ small quantities of chloroform, especially in obstetrical cases, to produce incomplete anæsthesia, hoping to alleviate pain without producing total insensibility. But experience proves that anæsthesia may be as dangerous when it is partial as when it is complete. To the obstetrician chloroform is invaluable, but it should be confined to cases imperatively demanding its employment.

Dr. Curtis, of Cincinnati, has recently put forward some views on the administration of chloroform, in connection with the report of a death from its use. He holds that many surgeons are too hasty in putting persons under the anæsthetic influence. He himself determined to give chloroform very slowly, and to urge large inhalations of atmospheric air. As patients seemed inclined to refuse free inspirations to avoid inhaling the chloroform, he gave it loosely through a silk handkerchief, and so slowly that from 15 to 20 minutes were required to prepare the patient for operation, never giving it fast enough to diminish sensibly the force or volume of the pulse or to darken the color of the surface. He never gave more than was necessary to prevent sensation, pinching the surface to learn when this was accomplished, and renewing the inhalation during operation only when he found sensation returning. Soon after the introduction of chloroform into surgery, a Boston surgeon, while operating on a patient under its influence, discovered that the blood flowed very freely; but, as it was dark blood, he concluded it was venous, and would not seriously affect the subject. Soon he was alarmed by the sinking of the patient, who was only restored by strong stimulants and friction. The operator had given chloroform without the admixture of a quantity of atmospheric air sufficient to purify the blood of carbon; and hence, though he had wounded an artery, as he discovered by the irregular discharge, the blood was purple, instead of vermilion, as it should have been. The chloroform had been given too fast, excluding the oxygen of the atmosphere, as was evident by the dark color of the blood, the reduction of the force of the circulation, and the purple hue of the surface generally. This is a point to which great attention should be paid in the use of the anæsthetic agent.

The inhalation of chloroform is only a speedy method of making a person "dead drunk," and Dr. Curtis soon saw that if the anæsthetic state were brought on gradually, as intoxication generally is, and stopped as soon as sense and muscular motion are by taking alcoholic liquors, it produced no worse effect upon the system. In both cases the patient often vomits, both when taking the narcotic and when getting rid of it; and in both, insensibility to the severest operations may be produced. All the danger of one over the other is that, in the use of the chloroform, the operators injudiciously ply the agent too fast, and do not stop when the patient has enough. By taking proper care in regard to these things, Dr. Curtis says that operations may safely be performed on very small children and very old persons; on those whose lungs or hearts are diseased, or who are much reduced by chronic ailments of various kinds.

In closing these notes, attention may be called to a singular effect which chloroform has upon some persons. This is its dulling the brain and destroying the intellectual faculties for months after the period at which it has been taken, and after physical health has been restored. One gentleman of active mind, a ready thinker and fluent writer, might be named, who has been under the influence of chloroform three or four times for surgical purposes, and after each time his intellect has been torpid for months, though his surgical recovery was rapid.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
One Week, commencing March 25.
The Wallace Sisters!
JENNIE! MINNIE! AND MAUD!
Supported by
GEO. K. FORTESCUE!
AFTER A BRILLIANT SUCCESS AT THE GLOBE!
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
CINDERELLA
MISS JENNIE WALLACE AS DANDINI.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
"FRA DIAVOLO!"
MISS JENNIE WALLACE AS FRA DIAVOLO.
Matinee Saturday—"CINDERELLA."
A Brilliant OLIO throughout the week.

GROW'S NEW OPERA HALL,
521 WEST MADISON-ST.
To the Lovers of the Marvellous.
PROF. MACALLISTER,
The GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD, will appear on Tuesday Evening, March 26.
NEW AND BRILLIANT OUTFIT!
NEW EXPERIMENTS!
Secure your seats in advance at Arend's drug store, under the hall. Avoid a rush. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock. For particulars see programmes. HOWARD JONES, Bus. Agent.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27TH, 1872,
Dramatic, Musical, and Literary
SOIREE.
Mrs. ANNA COWELL, Mrs. M. T. HILL, (Soprano of New York), Mr. W. C. TAYLOR, Mr. CHARLES MATURIN, Mr. N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Pianist.
A Programme replete with Poetic Gems and Brilliant Music, vocal and instrumental. Secured seats at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av., Lyon & Healy's Music Store, and at the Box Office of Central Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th and 27th, from 8 to 11 a. m., and from 4 to 6 p. m. Secured seats, 75 cents. General admission 50 cents. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
Chapman Sisters,
Assisted by the renowned Comedian, E. A. LOCKE, supported by the singing members of the powerful Academy Company.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights, and Wednesday Matinee, the grand Operatic Burlesque,
LITTLE DON GIOVANNI!
As played only by the Chapman Sisters Troupe.
Saturday night, benefit of MR. JAMES PADGETT.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An entire new and sparkling programme.
HARRIGAN and HART in two New Songs and Dances. First week of
THE HEATHEN CHINEE.
The German Emigrant, The Higginbottom Sisters, and The Coal-Heaver's Revenge.
An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
MONDAY, March 25, and until further notice, the great sensation of the
Streets of New York.
Streets of New York.
Streets of New York.
Saturday, March 30, Benefit of J. S. LANGRISHE.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.
TWO GRAND
Old Folks' Concerts
Will be given by a Chorus of
ONE HUNDRED VOICES,
ASSISTED BY
EMINENT SOLOISTS,
AN ORCHESTRA, AND THE ORGAN,
Thursday and Friday Evenings,
MARCH 28 AND 29.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale, on and after Monday, at Stewart's drug store, 80 West Madison-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 469 West Lake-st.

THIRD ANNUAL SPRING RACES,
On the MILE TRACK of the
Cambridge City (Ind.) Dis. Fair,
June 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1872.
$8,000 in PREMIUMS.
Entries must be made on or before May 28, 1872.
Races governed by the National Turf Congress.
Send for Premium List.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SOIREE,
BY THE PUPILS OF
Dyhrenfurth College,
AT AURORA TURNER HALL,
Corner Milwaukee-av. and Second-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28, commencing at 8 o'clock, precisely.
ADMISSION FREE.
The parents and relatives of the students, and the friends of the institution generally, are cordially invited to be present.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
ANOTHER GREAT CATALOGUE
Auction Sale
AT THE OLD STAND,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av., on Wednesday, March 27, at 9½ a. m., of a large and splendid assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
SLIPPERS,
An examination will satisfy any merchant that we have the goods, and we assure you they will be sold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.

DRY GOODS,
Piece Goods, Jean & Satinet Clothing,
NOTIONS, &c.,
AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, March 28, at 9½ a.m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
1068 WABASH-AV.
Genteel Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY MORNING, March 28, at 10 o'clock, at 1068 Wabash-av., consisting of Kitchen, Dining-Room and Chamber Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Comforters, Blankets, etc. Also one Hallett & Davis, half-round corner, Rosewood Piano, 7-octave, costing $400 less than a year ago. The whole to be sold without reserve.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPTCY SALE
OF
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY,
LELAND BROTHERS'
Grand Union Hotel,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
With Furniture, Stores, and Equipments Complete,
Will be sold AT AUCTION, in one parcel, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1872, at 12 m., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
Under the direction of JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Leland Brothers, by order of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy. The assignee is vested with a perfect title by conveyance from the Bankrupts and their wives, and the property is to be sold by order of the Court, free from all liens and claims thereon, except past-due mortgages, amounting to about $[illegible].
For conditions, terms of sale, and further particulars, apply to BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee, 31 Broadway, New York, or JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, 40 Wall-st., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Heidsick,
CHAMPAGNE,
DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by Wm. H. SCHIMPFERMANN and PAT O'NEILL.

Metal Engraved Signs.
HOJER & GRAHAM, M'f'rs,
91 Duane-st., New York.

THE POLICE OF LONDON.

How an Officer Becomes a Member of the Force—Duties and Pay.

The labors and responsibilities devolved upon the police force of London is given by a writer in the New York Sun. He says:

In London the police is a distinct body, entirely separate from the military. The force consists of about 10,000 men, and is divided into eight districts, each of which is under the charge of a Superintendent. Each district is subdivided into divisions, under the charge of Chief Inspectors, and these again into sections, under the charge of Inspectors. The City of London has a force of its own, under the control of the Commissioner of Police, who has his office in Scotland Yard, Whitehall. The City police is distinct from the Metropolitan police, and has its own Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants, and men. The City police is under the control of the Lord Mayor, who is the chief magistrate of the City, and the Commissioner of Police is responsible to him for the discipline of the force. The City police is also responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the preservation of the peace within the City. The City police is also responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the preservation of the peace within the City. The City police is also responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the preservation of the peace within the City.

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